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Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

TREATIES & AGREEMENTS WITH NATIVE STATES.

VOLUME II.



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INTRODUCTORY.

The treaties and agreements published in this volume naturally range themselves in three groups, the Sambhar Lake treaties of 1869-70, the agreements of 1879, and the subsequent agreements of 1882.

The object which the Government had in view, in obtaining a lease of the Sambhar Lake under the Jaipur and Jodhpur treaties of 1869-70, was to increase the supply of salt and reduce its price in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh by providing skilled supervision over the manufacture of salt at the Lake and improving communications between the Lake and the markets.

The agreements of 1879, with Jodhpur, Jaipur, Mewar, Gwalior and other States, were negotiated to permit of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line. The object of the agreements was to secure control of the other important Salt Sources in the Rájputána States and to manage these Sources in the same way as Sambhar had been managed since 1870; to suppress or restrict the manufacture of salt at Sources other than those leased to the British Government; to prohibit the export of all salt so made beyond the territory of the producing State, and to remove restrictions on the trade, throughout the States, of salt which had paid duty to the British Government.

The agreements of 1882 with Indore, Bhopal, Tonk, Kotah and other States were negotiated as a complement of the agreements of 1879; and their object was to secure the free transit through these States of salt which had paid duty to the British Government.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner,
Northern India Salt Revenue.

SIMLA:
6th July 1905.

Sambhar Lake Treaty.

JAIPUR

Treaty between the British Government and His Highness S RAM SINGH, *Mahárája of Jaipur,* G C S I , *his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Major* WILLIAM H BEYNON, *Political Agent at the Court of Jaipur, under authority from Lieutenant-Colonel* RICHARD HARTE KEATINGE, C S I *and* V C , *Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble* RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, *Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas,* K P , G M S I , P C , &c , &c , &c , *Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on the other part by Nawáb* MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN, *Bahadur, in virtue of the full powers conferred on him by Mahárája* RAM SINGH, *aforesaid*

I —Subject to the conditions contained in the following Agreement the Government of Jaipur will lease to the British Government its right of manufacturing and of selling salt within the limits of the territory bordering on the Sambhar Lake, as hereinafter defined in Article IV, and of levying duties on salt produced within such limits

II —This lease shall continue in force until such time as the British Government desires to relinquish it, provided that the British Government shall give notice to the Government of Jaipur of its intention to terminate the arrangement two full years previous to the date on which it desires the lease to cease

III —To enable the British Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhar Lake, the Jaipur Government shall empower the British Government and all officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes to enter and search, *in case of suspicion,* houses and all other places enclosed or otherwise within the limits hereinafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods, or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which may be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling

IV —The strip of territory bordering on the shores of the Lake, including the town of Sambhar and twelve other hamlets, and comprehending the whole of the territory now subject to the joint jurisdiction of the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, shall be demarcated, and the whole space enclosed by such line of demarcation, as well as such portions of the Lake itself or of its dry bed as are now under the said joint jurisdiction, shall be held to constitute the limits within which the British Government and its officers are authorized to exercise the jurisdiction referred to in Article III

V.—Within the said limits, and so far as such measures may be necessary for the protection or furtherance of the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the rules laid down in accordance with Article III of this Agreement, the British Government, or the officers by it empowered, shall be authorized to occupy land for building or other purposes, to construct roads, erect barriers, hedges, or buildings, and to remove buildings or other property. If any land paying land revenue to the Government of Jaipur be occupied under the authority of the British Government for any of the purposes aforesaid, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jaipur an annual rent equal to the amount of such revenue. In every case in which anything involving injury to private property shall be done by the British Government or its officers under this Article, one month's previous notice shall be given to the Government of Jaipur, and in all such cases proper compensation shall be paid by the British Government on account of such injury. In case of difference between the British Government, or its officers and the owner of such property as to the amount of compensation, such amount shall be determined by arbitration. The erection of any buildings within the said limits shall not confer on the British Government any proprietary right in the land, which, on the termination of the lease, shall revert to the Government of Jaipur with all buildings or materials left thereon by the British Government. No temples or places of religious worship shall be interfered with.

VI.—Under the authority of the Jaipur Government, the British Government shall constitute a Court, presided over by a competent officer, who shall usually hold his sittings within the above-mentioned limits for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the rules and regulations referred to in Article III, or offences connected therewith; and the British Government is authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment either within the aforesaid limits or within its own territories as may seem to it most fitting.

VII.—From and after the date of the commencement of the lease, the British Government will from time to time fix the price at which salt manufactured within the said limits, other than the salt to be delivered under the second clause of this Article, shall be offered for sale. The Jaipur Government shall be entitled to receive annually at the place of manufacture from the British Government, for the consumption of the Jaipur State, any quantity of salt which the Jaipur Government may demand, not exceeding one hundred and seventy two thousand (172,000) British Indian maunds, paying for the same at the rate of nine (9) annas (British Currency) per maund. The Jaipur Government will be at liberty to sell such salt at any price that it may fix.

VIII.—Of the stocks of salt owned jointly by the Governments of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and existing within the said limits at the commencement of the lease, the share belonging to the Jaipur Government being the half of the stocks above mentioned shall be transferred by the said Government to the British Government on the following terms:—In accordance with custom, the Government of Jaipur will transfer its share in five hundred and ten thousand (510,000) British Indian maunds of salt to the British Government free of cost. The price to be paid for the share of

the Jaipur Government in the remainder of the said stocks shall be reckoned at six and a half annas ($6\frac{1}{2}$) per British Indian maund, and payment shall be made at this rate by the British Government to the Government of Jaipur, provided that the said payment of six and a half annas per maund to the Government of Jaipur shall only commence when salt in excess of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand (825,000) British Indian maunds is sold or exported by the British Government in any year, and then only on the share of such excess which belongs to the Government of Jaipur, and until the aggregate of such yearly excesses amounts to the full quantity of the stocks of salt transferred over and above the said five hundred and ten thousand British Indian maunds, the British Government shall not pay the royalty of 20 per cent on the sale price of such excess, as provided in Article XII. In reckoning the said eight hundred and twenty five thousand maunds, the amount of salt reserved for the consumption of the Jaipur State under Clause 2 of Article VII shall be included

IX —No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever, shall be levied by the Jaipur Government, or shall by it be permitted to be levied by any other person, on any salt manufactured or sold by the British Government within the said limits, or while in transit through the Jaipur territory and covered by a British pass, *en route* to any place outside the Jaipur territory, provided that on all salt delivered under Article VII, or sold for consumption within the territory of Jaipur, the Government of that State will be at liberty to levy whatever tax it may please

X —Nothing in this Agreement shall be held to bar the sovereign jurisdiction of the Jaipur Government, within the aforesaid limits, in all matters, civil and criminal, not connected with the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling

XI —The Government of Jaipur shall be relieved of all expenses whatsoever connected with the manufacture, sale, and removal of salt, and the prevention of unlicensed manufacture, or smuggling within the limits aforesaid, and, in consideration of the lease granted to it, the British Government agrees to pay to the Jaipur Government, in two half yearly instalments, an annual rent of one hundred and twenty five thousand (125,000) Rupees British Currency, on account of the share of the Jaipur Government in the salt sold within the said limits, and one hundred and fifty thousand (150 000) Rupees, British Currency, in compensation for duties on salt now levied by the Jaipur Government and surrendered under the present Agreement, and the total sum of such annual rent, amounting to two hundred and seventy-five thousand (275 000) Rupees British Currency shall be paid without reference to the quantity of salt actually sold in or exported from the said limits

XII —If the amount of salt sold in, or exported from the said limits by the British Government in any year shall exceed eight hundred and twenty five thousand (825 000) British Indian maunds, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jaipur on all such excess (subsequent to the exhaustion of the stock referred to in Article VIII) a royalty at the rate of 20 per cent on the price per maund which shall have been fixed as the selling price under the first Clause of Article VII. In the event of any doubts arising as to the amount of salt on which

Modified *Vide* letter from the Government of India Foreign Department No 3632 I dated 26th September 1884 (page 13)

royalty is claimable in any year, the accounts rendered by the principal British officer in charge at Sambhar shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the amounts actually sold or exported by the British Government within the periods to which they refer, provided that the Jaipur Government shall not be debarred from deputing one of its own officers to keep a record of sales for its own satisfaction.

XIII.—The British Government agrees to deliver annually (7,000) seven thousand British Indian maunds of good salt, free of all charges, for the use of the Jaipur Darbár, such salt to be delivered at the place of manufacture to any officer empowered by the Jaipur Government to receive it.

XIV.—The British Government shall have no claim on the land or other revenue, unconnected with salt, payable from the town of Sambhar, or other villages or lands included within the limits aforesaid.

XV.—The British Government shall not sell any salt outside the limits aforesaid within the Jaipur territory.

XVI.—If any person employed by the British Government, within the said limits, shall have absconded after committing an offence, or if any person shall have absconded after committing a breach of the Rules laid down under Article III, the Jaipur Government shall, on sufficient evidence of his criminality, make every effort to cause his arrest and surrender to the British authorities within the said limits, in case of his passing through, or taking refuge in, any part of the Jaipur territories.

XVII.—None of the conditions of this Agreement shall have effect until the British Government shall actually assume charge of the manufacture of salt within the said limits. The British Government may determine the date of so assuming charge, provided that such date shall be one of the dates following, *viz*., the 1st November 1869, the 1st May or the 1st November 1870, or the 1st May 1871. If such charge be not assumed on or before the 1st May 1871, the conditions of this Agreement shall be null and void.

XVIII.—None of the conditions contained in this Agreement shall be in any way set aside or modified without the previous consent of both Governments; and should either party fail or neglect to adhere to these conditions, the other party shall cease to be bound by this Agreement.

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON,
Political Agent.

(Sd.) NAWAB MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN,
BAHADUR.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Simla on the seventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Sd.) S. RAM SINGH.

(Sd.) MAYO.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Simla, on the seventh of August 1869.

(Sd.) W. S. SETON-KARR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Jaipur.

Sambhar Lake Treaty.

JODHPUR

Treaty between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT *and* HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRÁJA TUKHT SINGH, G C S I, *of Jodhpur, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by* COLONEL JOHN C BROOKE, *Officiating Political Agent at the Court of Jodhpur, under authority from* LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD HARTE KEATINGE, C S I *and* V C, *Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by* HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, *Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas,* K P, G M S I, P C, &c, &c, *Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on the other part by* JOSHEE HANSRAJ *Musahib of Marwar, in virtue of the full powers conferred on him by* MAHÁRÁJA TUKHT SINGH, *aforesaid*

I —Subject to the conditions contained in the following Agreement, the Government of Jodhpur will lease to the British Government its right of manufacturing and of selling salt within the limits of the territory bordering on the Sambhar Lake, as hereinafter defined in Article IV, and of levying duties on salt produced within such limits

II —This lease shall continue in force until such time as the British Government desires to relinquish it, provided that the British Government shall give notice to the Government of Jodhpur of its intention to terminate the arrangement two full years previous to the date on which it desires the lease to cease

III —To enable the British Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhar Lake, the Jodhpur Government shall empower the British Government, and all officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search, in case of suspicion, houses and all other places enclosed or otherwise within the limits hereinafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods, or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which may be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling

IV —The strip of territory bordering on the shores of the Lake, including the town of Sambhar and twelve other hamlets, and comprehending the whole of the territory now subject to the joint jurisdiction of the States of Jodhpur and Jaipur, shall be demarcated, and the whole space enclosed by such line of demarcation, as well as such portions of the Lake itself, or of its dry bed, as are now under the said joint jurisdiction, shall be held to constitute the limits within which the British Government and its officers are authorized to exercise the jurisdiction referred to in Article III

V —Within the said limits, and so far as such measures may be necessary for the protection or furtherance of the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, the prevention of smuggling, and the enforcement of the rules laid down in accordance

with Article III of this Agreement, the British Government, or the officers by it empowered shall be authorized to occupy land for building or other purposes, to construct roads, erect barriers, hedges, or buildings, and to remove buildings or other property.

If any land paying land revenue to the Government of Jodhpur be occupied under the authority of the British Government for any of the purposes aforesaid, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jodhpur an annual rent equal to the amount of such revenue.

In every case in which anything involving injury to private property shall be done by the British Government or its officers under this Article, one month's previous notice shall be given to the Government of Jodhpur, and in all such cases proper compensation shall be paid by the British Government on account of such injury. In case of difference between the British Government or its officers and the owner of such property as to the amount of the compensation, such amount shall be determined by arbitration.

The erection of any buildings within the said limits shall not confer on the British Government any proprietary right in the land, which, on the termination of the lease, shall revert to the Government of Jodhpur, with all buildings or materials left thereon by the British Government.

No temples or places of religious worship shall be interfered with.

VI.—Under the authority of the Jodhpur Government, the British Government shall constitute a Court, presided over by a competent officer, who shall usually hold his sittings within the above-mentioned limits, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the rules and regulations referred to in Article III, or offences connected therewith ; and the British Government is authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment either within the aforesaid limits or within its own territories, as may seem to it most fitting.

VII.—From and after the date of the commencement of the lease, the British Government will, from time to time, fix the price at which salt manufactured within the said limits, and intended for exportation beyond the limits of the Jodhpur and Jaipur States, shall be offered for sale.

VIII.—Of the stocks of salt owned jointly by the Governments of Jodhpur and Jaipur, and existing within the said limits at the commencement of the lease, the share belonging to the Jodhpur Government, being the half of the stocks above-mentioned, shall be transferred by the said Government to the British Government on the following terms:—

The Jodhpur Government will transfer its share in five hundred and ten thousand (510,000) British Indian maunds of salt to the British Government free of cost. The price to be paid for the share of the Jodhpur Government in the remainder of the said stocks shall be reckoned at six and a half annas 6½) per British Indian maund, and payment shall be made at this rate by the British Government to the Government of Jodhpur, provided that the said payment of six and a half annas per maund to the Government of Jodhpur shall only commence when

salt in excess of eight hundred and twenty five thousand (825 000) British Indian maunds is sold or exported by the British Government in any year, and then only on the share of such excess which belongs to the Government of Jodhpur, and until the aggregate of such yearly excesses amounts to the full quantity of the stocks of salt transferred over and above the said five hundred and ten thousand (510,000) British Indian maunds, the British Government shall not pay the royalty of 20 per cent on the sale price of such excess, as provided in Article XII

IX —No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever shall be levied by the Jodhpur Government, or shall by it be permitted to be levied by any other person, on any salt manufactured or sold by the British Government within the said limits, or while in transit through the Jodhpur territory, and covered by a British pass, *en route* to any place outside the Jodhpur territory

X —Nothing in this Agreement shall be held to bar the sovereign jurisdiction of the Jodhpur Government, within the aforesaid limits, in all matters, civil and criminal, not connected with the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling

XI —The Government of Jodhpur shall be relieved of all expenses whatsoever connected with the manufacture, sale, and removal of salt, and the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling within the limits aforesaid; and, in consideration of the lease granted to it, the British Government agrees to pay to the Jodhpur Government, in two half yearly instalments, an annual rent of one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125 000) Rupees, British Currency, on account of the share of the Jodhpur Government in the salt sold within the said limits, and the total sum of such annual rent, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five thousand (125,000) Rupees British Currency, shall be paid without reference to the quantity of salt actually sold in, or exported from, the said limits

XII —If the amount of salt sold in, or exported from, the said limits by the British Government in any year shall exceed eight hundred and twenty-five thousand (825,000) British Indian maunds, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jodhpur on all such excess (subsequent to the exhaustion of the stock referred to in Article VIII) a royalty at the rate of 20 per cent on the price per maund which shall have been fixed as the selling price under the first clause of Article VII

Modified Vide letter from the Government of India Foreign Department No 3632 I dated 26th September 1884 (page 13)

In the event of any doubts arising as to the amount of salt on which royalty is claimable in any year, the accounts rendered by the principal British officer in charge at Sambhar shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the amounts actually sold or exported by the British Government within the periods to which they refer, provided that the Jodhpur Government shall not be debarred from deputing one of its own officers to keep a record of sales for its own satisfaction

XIII —The British Government agrees to deliver annually seven thousand (7,000) British Indian maunds of good salt, free of all charges, for the use of the Jodhpur Darbár, such salt to be delivered at the place of manufacture to any officer empowered by the Jodhpur Government to receive it

XIV.—The British Government shall have no claim on the land or other revenue, unconnected with salt, payable from the town of Sambhar or other villages or lands included within the limits aforesaid.

XV.—The British Government shall not sell salt within the Jodhpur territory outside the limits of such jurisdiction as may be assigned to it by this or any other Agreement.

XVI.—If any person employed by the British Government within the limits shall have absconded after committing an offence, or if any person shall have absconded after committing a breach of the rules laid down under Article III, the Jodhpur Government shall, on sufficient evidence of criminality, make every effort to cause his arrest and surrender to the British authorities within the said limits, in case of his passing through, or taking refuge in, any part of the Jodhpur territories.

XVII.—None of the conditions of this Agreement shall have effect until the British Government shall actually assume charge of the manufacture of salt within the said limits.

The British Government may determine the date of so assuming charge, provided that if such charge be not assumed on or before the 1st May 1871, the conditions of this Agreement shall be null and void.

XVIII.—None of the conditions contained in this Agreement shall be in any way set aside or modified without the previous consent of both Governments, and should either party fail or neglect to adhere to these conditions, the other party shall cease to be bound by this Agreement.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Jodhpur this twenty-seventh day of January, A.D. eighteen hundred and seventy, corresponding to the eleventh day of Mahabud, Samvat nineteen hundred and twenty-six.

[Persian Seal.] [Jodhpur Agency Office.]

(Sd.) J. C. BROOKE, COLONEL,
Offg. Political Agent, Marwar.

Official Seal of State
of Jodhpur.

(Sd.) JOSHEE HANSRAJ.
In Native characters.

[Government Seal.] [H. E.'s Seal.]

(Sd.) MAYO.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Fort William, on the fifteenth of February 1870.

[Seal.]

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Sambhar Lake Treaty (Nawa-Gudha, &c.).

JODHPUR

Treaty between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT *and* HIS HIGHNESS TUKHT SINGH, G C S I, *Mahárája of Jodhpur his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by* COLONEL JOHN CHEAP BROOKE, *Officiating Political Agent at the Court of Jodhpur, under authority from* LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD HARTE KEATINGE C S I *and* V C, *Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by* HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, *Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas,* K P, G M S I, P C, &c, &c, *Viceroy and Governor General of India, and on the other part by* JOSHEE HANSRAJ *Musahib of Marwar, in virtue of the full powers conferred on him by* MAHÁRÁJA TUKHT SINGH, *aforesaid*

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III —To enable the British Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhar Lake, the Jodhpur Government shall empower the British Government, and all Officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search in case of suspicion houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits hereafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods or otherwise any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which may be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling

IV —A strip of territory, bordering the shores of the Lake throughout, within the separate jurisdiction of Jodhpur, including Nawa, Gudha, and other villages and hamlets, and averaging two (2) miles in width measured from the high water limits of the Lake, shall be demarcated, and the whole space enclosed by such line of demarcation, as well as such portions of the Lake itself or of its dry bed as are now under the exclusive and separate jurisdiction of Jodhpur, shall be held to constitute the limits within which the British Government and its officers are authorized to exercise the jurisdiction referred to in Article III

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Sambhar Lake Treaty (Nawa-Gudha, &c.).

JODHPUR

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IV —A strip of territory, bordering the shores of the Lake throughout, within the separate jurisdiction of Jodhpur, including Nawa, Gudha, and other villages and hamlets, and averaging two (2) miles in width measured from the high water limits of the Lake, shall be demarcated, and the whole space enclosed by such line of demarcation, as well as such portions of the Lake itself or of its dry bed as are now under the exclusive and separate jurisdiction of Jodhpur, shall be held to constitute the limits within which the British Government and its officers are authorized to exercise the jurisdiction referred to in Article III

V —Within the said limits, and so far as such measures may be necessary for the protection or furtherance of the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, the

prevention of smuggling, and the enforcement of the rules laid down in accordance with Article III of this Agreement, the British Government, or the officers by it empowered, shall be authorized to occupy land for building or other purposes, to construct roads, erect barriers, hedges, or buildings, and to remove buildings or other property.

If any land paying land revenue to the Government of Jodhpur be occupied under the authority of the British Government for any of the purposes aforesaid, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jodhpur an annual rent equal to the amount of such revenue.

In every case in which anything involving injury to private property shall be done by the British Government or its officers under this Article, one month's previous notice shall be given to the Government of Jodhpur, and in all such cases proper compensation shall be paid by the British Government on account of such injury. In case of difference between the British Government or its officers and the owner of such property as to the amount of the compensation, such amount shall be determined by arbitration.

The erection of any buildings within the said limits shall not confer on the British Government any proprietary right in the land, which on the termination of the lease shall revert to the Government of Jodhpur, with all buildings or materials left thereon by the British Government.

No temples or places of religious worship shall be interfered with.

VI.—Under the authority of the Jodhpur Government, the British Government shall constitute a Court, presided over by a competent officer, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the rules and regulations referred to in Article III, or offences connected therewith; and the British Government is authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment within the aforesaid limits or elsewhere as may seem to it most fitting.

VII.—From and after the date of the commencement of the lease, the British Government will, from time to time, fix the price at which salt manufactured within the said limits shall be offered for sale.

VIII.—The whole of the stocks of salt existing within the aforesaid limits at the commencement of the lease shall be transferred by the Jodhpur Government to the British Government on the following terms :—

The Government of Jodhpur will transfer six hundred thousand (600,000) British Indian maunds of salt to the British Government as stock with which to commence operations free of cost. The price to be paid to the Jodhpur Government for the remainder of the said stock shall be reckoned at six and a half annas (6½) per British Indian maund, and payment shall be made at this rate by the British Government to the Government of Jodhpur: provided that the said payment of six and a half annas (6½) per maund to the Government of Jodhpur shall only commence when salt in excess of nine hundred thousand (900,000) British Indian maunds is sold or exported by the British Government in any year, and until the aggregate of such yearly excesses amounts to the full quantity of the stock of salt transferred, over and above the said six hundred thousand (600,000) British maunds, the

British Government shall not pay the royalty of forty (40) per cent. on the sale price of such excess as provided in Article XII

IX —No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever shall be levied by the Jodhpur Government, or shall by it be permitted to be levied by any other person, on any salt manufactured or sold by the British Government within the said limits, or while in transit through the Jodhpur territory, and covered by a British pass, *en route to* any place outside the Jodhpur territory provided that on all salt sold for consumption within the territory of Jodhpur, the Government of that State will be at liberty to levy whatever tax it may please

X —Nothing in this Agreement shall be held to bar the sovereign jurisdiction of the Jodhpur Government within the aforesaid limits in all matters, civil and criminal, not connected with the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling

XI —The Government of Jodhpur shall be relieved of all expenses, whatsoever, connected with the manufacture, sale, and removal of salt and the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling within the limits aforesaid, and in consideration of the lease and other immunities hereby granted to it, the British Government agrees to pay to the Jodhpur Government, in two half yearly instalments, an annual rent of three lakhs (3,00 000) of Rupees, British Currency, and the total sum of such annual rent, amounting to three lakhs (3,00,000) of Rupees, British Currency, shall be paid without reference to the quantity of salt actually sold in, or exported from the said limits The above sum of three lakhs (3,00 000) of Rupees shall include all rights of *bhoom*, transit dues, and *huqs* of every kind due to the Thakoor of Koochawan and others which the Jodhpur Government agrees to satisfy

XII —If the amount of salt sold in, or exported from, the said limits by the British Government in any year shall exceed nine hundred thousand (900,000) British Indian maunds, the British Government shall pay to the Government of Jodhpur on all such excess (subsequent to the exhaustion of the stock referred to in Article VIII) a royalty at the rate of forty (40) per cent on the price per maund, which shall have been fixed as the selling price under Article VII

Modified *Vide* letter from the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department No 3632 I, dated 26th September 1884 on page 13

In the event of any doubts arising as to the amount of salt on which royalty is claimable in any year, the accounts rendered by the principal British officer in charge at Sambhar shall be deemed conclusive evidence of the amounts actually sold or exported by the British Government within the periods to which they refer, provided that the Jodhpur Government shall not be debarred from deputing one of its own officers to keep a record of sales for its own satisfaction

XIII —The British Government agrees to deliver annually seven thousand (7,000) British Indian maunds of good salt, free of all charges, for the use of the Jodhpur Darbar, such salt to be delivered at the place of manufacture to any officer empowered by the Jodhpur Government to receive it

XIV —The British Government shall have no claim on the land or other revenue, unconnected with salt, payable from the townships of Nawa, Gudha, or other villages or lands included within the limits aforesaid.

XV.—The British Government shall not sell any salt within the Jodhpur territory outside the limits of such jurisdiction as may be assigned to it by this or any other Agreement.

XVI.—If any person employed by the British Government within the said limits shall have absconded after committing an offence, or if any person shall have absconded after committing a breach of the rules laid down under Article III, the Jodhpur Government shall, on sufficient evidence of his criminality, make every effort to cause his arrest and surrender to the British authorities within the said limits, in case of his passing through, or taking refuge in, any part of the Jodhpur territories.

XVII.—None of the conditions of this Agreement shall have effect until the British Government shall actually assume charge of the manufacture of salt within the said limits.

The British Government may determine the date of so assuming charge, provided that if such charge be not assumed on or before the first May 1871, the conditions of this Agreement shall be null and void.

XVIII.—None of the conditions contained in this Agreement shall in any way be set aside or modified without the previous consent of both Governments; and should either party fail or neglect to adhere to these conditions, the other party shall cease to be bound by this Agreement.

Signed at Jodhpur on the eighteenth day of April, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(Sd.) J. C. BROOKE, COLONEL,
Offg. Political Agent.

Seal.

Seal of State of Jodhpur.

(Sd.) JOSHEE HANSRAJ.

Seal.

(Sd.) MAYO.

H. E.'s seal.

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Simla, on the twenty-sixth July 1870.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Arrangement for payment of royalty to the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars on excess sales of salt at Sambhar.

No 3296-G, dated Abu, 24th October 1884

From—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána

To—The Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No 34-C, dated the 19th of May 1884, I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of this office letter No 2223 G, dated 26th July 1884, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, together with copy of that officer's reply No 3632 I, dated the 26th of September 1884, conveying the approval and sanction of the Governor General in Council to the following arrangement mutually agreed to by the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbárs in respect to the payment of their respective shares of the royalty on excess sales of salt manufactured by the British Government at the Sambhar Lake

I—That all royalty on excess sales of Sambhar salt shall in future be divided in the proportion of six annas in the rupee to Jaipur and 10 annas in the rupee to Jodhpur, irrespective of the place of sale or manufacture

II—That the above arrangement shall come into force from the 1st of July 1884, and be considered an amendment of the Treaty arrangements by which the payments of royalty to each State respectively depended on the locality of manufacture or sale

III—That the royalty now held in deposit by the Salt Department on account of excess sales of salt from certain salt pans, regarding the ownership of which there existed a dispute, shall be divided in the proportions agreed to above specified

IV—That the above arrangement shall in no way be held to affect the settlement of the boundary dispute between Jaipur and Jodhpur in regard to the Sambhar Lake which shall be hereafter determined on its merits

2 I am to add that the Agent to the Governor General will be glad if early instructions can be issued for giving effect to the terms of this agreement.

No 3632-I, dated 26th September 1884.

From—C GRANT, ESQ, C S I, *Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,*

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Rájputána

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 2223 G, of the 26th July 1884, regarding the royalty payable to the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbárs on excess sales of salt manufactured by the Salt Department at the Sambhar Lake

2 Under the Salt Treaties of 1869 and 1870 concluded with the two States, it was arranged that the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbárs should each receive a royalty of 20 per cent on sales of salt exceeding 8,25,000 British Indian maunds manufactured and sold by the British Government from that portion of the Lake

held conjointly by the two States; and that Jodhpur should receive besides a royalty of 40 per cent. on sales exceeding 9,00,000 maunds from the Nawa-Gudha portion of the Lake, over which it has exclusive rights.

3. For the reasons stated in the 3rd paragraph of your letter, this arrangement led to complications, and you accordingly concerted a meeting at Abu of the representatives of both parties to settle the exact proportion of the total royalty which each should receive. This resulted in a mutual agreement between the two Darbárs that Jodhpur should receive $\frac{5}{8}$ths and Jaipur $\frac{3}{8}$ths of the total royalty payable on excess sales of salt, irrespective of the place of manufacture.

4. In reply, I am to say that this arrangement, which appears to be entirely satisfactory in the interests of both the Darbárs and of the Salt Department of the Government of India, has the approval and sanction of the Governor General in Council, and I am to request that it may be carried into effect as early as practicable.

5. The Governor General in Council also sanctions your proposals for the demarcation of the respective jurisdictions of the Darbárs in the bed of the Lake as suggested in the concluding paragraph of your letter.

Rules made by the Government of India in pursuance of the Sambhar Lake treaties for demarcation and administration of the leased territory.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

SALT

Fort William, the 1st January 1871

No 4.—The following Rules are made in pursuance of the Treaty concluded by the British Government on 7th August 1869 with the Mahárája of Jaipur and the Treaties concluded on* 22nd November 1869 and 18th April 1870 with the Mahárája of Jodhpur regarding the Sambhar Salt Lake ;

They shall extend to the territory mentioned in the 4th Article of each of the said Treaties, and demarcated in manner hereinafter mentioned ;

And they shall come into force on the 1st day of January 1871 :—

Officials entrusted with the arrangements and enforcement of the Rules

I.—The Commissioner of Inland Customs,† the Assistant Commissioner for the time being in charge of the Customs‡ Department at the Sambhar Lake, and such other subordinates of the Department as the Commissioner may from time to time, by writing under his hand, empower in that behalf, are charged with all arrangements connected with the manufacture, storage, and transport of salt, and also with supervising in every respect the enforcement of these Rules.

Demarcation of jurisdiction

'Outer line' لین دوم

II.—The said territory shall be demarcated by a line of frontier marks laid down by officers of the British Government in concert with the officials of the Jaipur and Jodhpur Governments. This line of demarcation may be referred to in English official documents as "the outer line," and in Vernacular documents as لین دوم.

'Inner line' لین اول

III.—An inner line of demarcation shall be laid down under authority of the British Government at such distance from the high water mark of the Lake as may be found convenient. The town of Sambhar and all other hamlets lying within the outer line of demarcation, as well as wells, tanks, temples, habitations, and other places to which the general public have any need of access, shall so far as may be practicable, be excluded from this inner line of demarcation, which may be referred to in English official documents as "the inner line," and in Vernacular documents as لین اول.

Manufacture without authority prohibited

IV.—Within the said territory no person, other than a person duly authorized in this behalf, shall manufacture salt.

Within inner line possession without pass or authority prohibited

V.—Within the inner line no person, other than a person authorized by a certificate in writing from the proper officer, shall have in his possession, or shall store or transport any salt.

* 27th January 1870
† Now designated Commissioner Northern India Salt Revenue
‡ Now Northern India Salt Department.

VI.—Between the inner and outer lines no person, other than a person duly authorized by a certificate in writing from the proper officer, shall have in his possession, or shall store or transport, any salt exceeding twenty sérs, British weight.

Between lines possession without pass prohibited.

VII.—Subject to the provisions contained in rule X, any officer of the Inland Customs* Department may seize any salt which, in contravention of these Rules, is in process of manufacture, in transit or in possession of any person.

Customs* officials may seize contraband salt.

VIII.—Any officer of the said Department, having reason to think that any person is in possession of salt in contravention of these Rules, may, within the limits aforesaid, search such person and seize the salt (if any) found in his possession.

May search persons—when.

IX.—Any officer of the said Department, having reason to think that contraband salt is contained in any conveyance or package, may, within the limits aforesaid, search such conveyance or package and seize the salt (if any) found therein.

May search packages and conveyances.

X.—If any officer of the said Department, not of lower grade than * Assistant Patrol, shall have reason to think that salt is, in contravention of these Rules, stored in any building used as a dwelling house, or as a place for worship, or the custody of property, or in any enclosed place adjoining to and used with such building, within the aforesaid limits, he shall, after recording in writing, for the information of his superiors, the grounds for his belief, first obtain the aid of any official whom the State authorities of the joint jurisdiction of the Governments of Jaipur and Jodhpur, if the building or place be within the limits described in Article IV of the Treaties of 7th August and 22nd November 1869, or whom the State authorities of Jodhpur, if the building or place be within the limits described in Article IV of the Treaty of 18th April 1870, may, at his request, depute for the purpose, and shall, in presence of such official, proceed to the said house or place and summon its owner, or any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, to deliver up to him all salt then in his possession, or within the said house or place. If such owner or person shall refuse, or within reasonable space of time shall fail, to produce such salt, the Customs* Officer, after giving due notice that all females may withdraw from the premises, and allowing reasonable time and facilities for withdrawing, may enter and proceed to search the same, using such force as may be necessary to attain these objects, and may seize all contraband salt found therein:—

Search of building or enclosed place for contraband salt.

Provided that in cases in which the Customs† Officer aforesaid may have reasonable fear that the salt will be removed before he can comply with the formalities prescribed in this Rule, he may post men to watch the premises and prevent such removal:—

Special proviso.

But no search shall take place until all formalities herein prescribed have been complied with, and no search whatever shall be made or attempted between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

General proviso.

* Now designated Assistant Superintendent.
† Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

XI.—For all purposes connected with the enforcement of these Rules, as well as with the prevention and punishment of breaches thereof, and offences on the part of British subjects within the jurisdiction of the Sambhar Lake Court, all officers of the said Department stationed there shall be deemed to be officers of Police, and shall, respectively, exercise the powers hereinafter mentioned, and be guided by the laws regulating the conduct of the Police for the time being in force in the district of Ajmer. The powers with which the officers shall be invested are as follows:—

Customs* officials at Sambhar to be deemed Police Officers.

The Assistant Commissioner of Customs* shall have the powers of a District Superintendent of Police;

Officer of a grade not lower than that of † Assistant Patrol shall have the powers of a Police Officer in charge of a station;

Other officers shall have the powers of a Police Constable.

XII.—For the purposes of the last preceding Rule, breaches of these Rules shall be deemed to be offences for which, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Police may arrest without warrant, and all procedure, except as hereinbefore laid down, shall be regulated accordingly.

Breaches of these Rules to be considered offences liable to arrest without warrant.

XIII.—Whoever breaks any of the foregoing Rules shall, for the first offence, be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or with rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both;

Punishment for breach of Rules.

And shall for the second and every subsequent offence be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with both.

Provided that all sentences under the second paragraph of this Rule shall, before being executed, be referred to the Governor General's Agent for Rájputana for confirmation or such modification as he thinks fit.

Proviso.

‡ Any male offender convicted of a breach of Rule V may, in lieu of any other punishment to which he is liable under these Rules, be punished with whipping in the manner and subject to the precautions prescribed by the law for the time being in force in British territory relating to the infliction of corporal punishment.

XIV.—Whoever, within the said limits, voluntarily obstructs any servant of the British Government in the discharge of his functions as such, shall be liable to punishment other than whipping as for a breach of these Rules.

Punishment for obstructing servant of British Government in discharge of duty as such.

XV.—Any servant of the British Government who shall, without reasonable ground of suspicion, or vexatiously and unnecessarily make, or cause to be made, any search or seizure on the pretence of enforcing these Rules, or who shall commit any other excess not

Punishment for vexatious search or seizure &c.

* Now Northern India Salt Revenue.
† Now designated Assistant Superintendent.
‡ Clause cancelled by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 340, dated 20th April 1883.

required for the execution of his duty, shall be liable to punishment other than whipping as for a breach of these Rules.

Punishment for abettors.

XVI.—Whoever abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence made punishable by these Rules, shall be punished with the punishment other than whipping hereinbefore provided for such offence.

Powers of the Governor General's Agent for Rájputána not to be affected.

XVII.—Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the powers conferred on the Governor General's Agent for Rájputána by the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 505 (Political), dated the 18th March 1870.

Powers of Government to make additions and alterations in the Rules.

XVIII.—Government reserves the right of adding to or altering these Rules as may from time to time be found advisable.

(Sd.) A. O. HUME,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Sambhar Lake Court

No 2112-*P*, *dated 25th September* 1874.

NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Whereas by Notification No 505 P, dated 18th March 1870 and No 2091—P, dated 30th November 1870, and in accordance with Treaties made between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jaipur, and His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur respectively, a Court known as the Sambhar Lake Court was established, and the local limits of its jurisdiction were defined, and whereas the powers of the presiding Judge, were described by reference to the late Code of Criminal Procedure, Act No XXV of 1861, and whereas the said Act has been repealed and re enacted with amendments by Act X of 1872, and whereas it is desirable to consolidate the aforesaid notifications, and to describe the powers of the Judge of the said Court with reference to the said Act X of 1872, as amended by Act XI of 1874 In supersession of the aforesaid notifications, the following revised notification is published for general information —

Whereas by a Treaty dated the 7th day of August 1869, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jaipur, and by a Treaty, dated the * 22nd day of November 1869, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur, to enable the British Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhar Lake, it was (amongst other things) agreed that the Governments of Jaipur and Jodhpur should empower the British Government, and all officers appointed by the British Government in this behalf, to enter and search, in case of suspicion, houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits noted on the margin, and arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods, or otherwise, all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules which may be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling, and that, under the authority of the said Governments of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the British Government should constitute a Court presided over by a competent officer, who should usually hold his sittings within the above mentioned limits for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the said rules and regulations, or with offences connected therewith, and the British Government was also authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment either within the aforesaid limits or within its own territories as might seem to it most fitting

The strip of territory bordering the shores of the Sambhar Lake including the town of Sambhar and twelve other hamlets and comprising the whole of the territory now subject to the joint jurisdiction of the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur and which has been demarcated under the said Treaties as well as such portions of the Lake itself or of its dry bed as are now under the said joint jurisdiction

And whereas, by Treaty dated 18th April 1870, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur, to enable the British

* 2[illegible]th January 1870

Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhar Lake, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court were extended, so as to include the territories noted in the margin; and the existing provisions as to the powers and procedure of the said Court were applied thereto in the exercise of its jurisdiction so extended. In pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore cited, and under the authority aforesaid, the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council hereby declares—

A strip of territory bordering the shores of the Lake throughout within the separate jurisdiction of Jodhpur, including Nawa, Gudha, and other villages and hamlets, and averaging two miles in width, measuring from the high water limits of the Lake, and which has been demarcated under the said Treaty as well as such portions of the Lake itself, or of its dry bed, as are now under the exclusive and separate jurisdiction of Jodhpur.

First.—The said Court, called the Sambhar Lake Court, shall, notwithstanding the supersession of the said notifications, continue to be established, and all proceedings commenced therein prior to the date of this notification shall be carried on in the said Court as if they had commenced therein after such date. And all rules and orders in force in the said Court immediately before such date shall continue in force (except so far as the same are altered hereby) until the same are altered by competent authority.

Second.—The local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be the limits aforesaid marginally noted.

Third.—The Assistant Commissioner for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs* Department at the Sambhar Lake shall be the judge of such Court. He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), and also the further powers described in sections 26, 27 and 28 of the said Code, and he shall have according to such powers jurisdiction (A) in respect of all offences committed by subjects of Her Majesty within the aforesaid limits and punishable under the Indian Penal Code or under any local or special law in accordance with sections 7 and 8 and the 4th Schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and (B) in respect of breaches of the rules described in Article III of the said Treaties, or offences connected therewith, when committed by any person whatsoever within the aforesaid limits.

Fourth.—In the investigation and trial of such offences and breaches of rules, and in the levy of fines therefor, he shall be guided by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872 as amended by Act XI of 1874).

Fifth.—In all cases in which salt shall be manufactured, carried or stored within the said limits in contravention of the rules for the time being in force for the regulation of such manufacture, carriage or storage, the said Court is empowered, in addition to any other penalty which it is authorized to inflict, to declare the said salt confiscated, and dispose of it according to the rules for the time being in force in the Department of Inland Customs.*

Sixth.—For the purpose of trying offences described in paragraph 3 (A) preceding, when committed by subjects of Her Majesty within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Sambhar Lake Court, the aforesaid limits shall be deemed to be a division of the Ajmer district.

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* Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

Seventh—Any person convicted on a trial held by the Sambhar Lake Court of a breach of the rules described in Article III of the said Treaties, or offences connected therewith, and any person aggrieved by proceedings held under such rules, may petition the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, who, if he sees fit, may send for the record of the case, and may confirm, reverse or modify the sentence, or pass any other orders not inconsistent with the rules aforesaid

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No 2113-P, dated 25th September 1874—With reference to the preceding Notification, the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of Act XI of 1872 [the Foreign jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872], hereby appoints the Assistant Commissioner, for the time being, in charge of the British Inland Customs* Department at the Sambhar Lake, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Sambhar Lake Court The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that the High Court at Allahabad shall be the Court to which such justice of the Peace is to commit European British subjects for trial

(Sd) C U AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India

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* Now Northern India Salt Revenue

Allowance to Abdul Jalil and other descendants of Saiyad Chisti Bakhsh.

No. 427-I.A., dated Fort William, the 14th February 1898.

From—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Rájputána.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 3584-G., dated the 16th August 1897, regarding the claims of Abdul Jalil and others* to certain allowances in connection with the Sambhar Salt Lake.

*Abdul Aziz. Abdul Wahab. Abdul Latif. | Abdul Hakim. Musammat Mizaji Begam.

2. As children of the late Saiyad Chisti Bakhsh, the petitioners claim the right to receive, free of duty, 1,500 "Kathla" maunds of salt from the Sambhar Lake under *sanad* granted by the Kings of Delhi, and by the rulers of Jaipur and Jodhpur, to Saiyad Murtaza (Muhammad) Kuki Khan and to his son and grandson, Saiyad Abdul Wahid and Saiyad Chisti Bakhsh. In further support of the claim, they furnish copies of orders passed by certain British officials in 1835, when the Lake was first leased to the British Government, in which the right of Abdul Wahid and Chisti Bakhsh to the allowance was admitted after inspection of the *sanads* and a local enquiry. They also produce documents to show that 1,500 maunds of *Saluni* salt were delivered to Chisti Bakhsh from 1836 to 1840 and from 1842 to 1845, when the Lake was under British management, and from 1846 to 1857 (with the exception of the years 1840—1850) when the Lake was under Native control. The Jodhpur Darbár, who were consulted, report that from 1839 to 1869 charitable allowances were as usual doled out in kind, Chisti Bakhsh being one of the recipients. The Jaipur Darbár, with greater precision, state that in 1847 to 1849, in 1853-1854, and again in 1857 to 1863, salt was given to Chisti Bakhsh, and that for the remainder of the period from 1845 to 1870, with the exception of the years 1863 to 1865 and 1868 to 1870, during which salt was apparently given to no one, the Lake was leased to contractors who had "to take upon themselves the usual distribution of *Saluni* in charity in the place of the Raj." The petitioners produce a *parwana* issued by the Jodhpur Nazim of Sambhar in December 1869, ordering the payment of Chisti Bakhsh's allowance to Abdul Wahab, one of the present petitioners, for the years 1862 to 1866. The order was not carried out because the Lake was transferred to the British Government in 1870, since which year no further disbursements have been made. In explanation of the fact that the order was in arrears, it is alleged that, from 1862 to 1867, the water in the Lake was unusually high, and, in consequence, the production of salt was small. The petitioners claim payment from the British Government with effect from 1870, but propose that the allowance should be commuted into a money payment at the rate of Re. 1 a maund.

3. In 1871 the Government of India rejected† all claims of this description upon themselves as lessees of the Lake, including one from Abdul Wahab for this very allowance. This decision was arrived at because, in the negotiations with

†Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1884—P., dated the 4th September 1871.

the Jodhpur Darbár for their share of the Lake, it was distinctly stated that the property was transferred free of all outside *assignments of any sort, while there was the* same intention in respect to the Jaipur share of the Lake, though no specific arrangement was made. On reviewing the decision in the light of the recent enquiry, the Governor General in Council has arrived at the following conclusions:—

I.—The petitioners formerly received a charitable grant from the Lake. The *sanads* on which it was, from time to time, granted, were never taken, either by the Darbárs or by the grantees, as conferring a perpetual right, but, on the contrary, were frequently presented for renewal, and renewal might at any time have been refused.

II.—The annual value of this grant, when the petitioners realized it, was Rs. 502-11-0, British currency; but the grant was purely charitable, and could at any time be withheld at the option of the Darbárs. As a matter of fact, it was, apparently, not every year brought into effect.

III.—*As a result of Government leasing the Lake, the grant was stopped.* The Darbárs either did not admit that the obligation to make the payment remained with them; or, admitting this, regarded the payment as an entirely optional one on their part, and, on this ground, discontinued it.

IV.—The Government of India are under no sort of obligation to make any payment; but are willing to admit that the petitioners have ceased to receive a charitable allowance which they customarily enjoyed. The petitioners, however, have no claim to measure the value of the allowance by the price which can, under present conditions, be realized by sale of salt; its value, for any purpose of compensation for its loss, must be taken at the figure at which it stood when it was actually enjoyed.

V.—The Government of India can admit no *claims* for arrears *during the* period which has elapsed since the last payment made by the Darbárs.

Under the above circumstances, you are authorized to offer the petitioners, as an act of grace, the choice between—

(*a*) an annual allowance of Rs. 251-5-6 with effect from the 1st January 1898; and

(*b*) in discharge of all claims, past, present, and future, a single cash payment of Rs. 5,020 representing 20 years' purchase.

5. The principles on which this offer is based are—

(1) there is no claim against the Government of India as of right;

(2) whatever claim exists lies against the Darbárs, who are within their rights in rejecting it;

(3) as the rejection of the claim by the Darbárs arises from the leasing of the Lake by the Government of India, the latter, as a matter of grace, accept the claim to a certain extent; and

(4) the value of the grant, when in operation, was Rs. 502-11-0 a year, but it was not given regularly or of obligation, and regular payment of half the amount, and the capitalized value of such a payment, would be an ample equivalent for any loss the petitioners have sustained.

6. The allowance or cash payment will be made to the legal representatives of Chisti Bakhsh. It will remain for the petitioners to establish to your satisfaction their title to represent Chisti Bakhsh and to arrange among themselves for the distribution of the grant.

NOTE.—The annual allowance of Rs. 251-5-6 is paid.

Salt Agreement.

JAIPUR

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS SEWAI RAM SINGH, Mahárája of Jaipur, G C S I, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by COLONEL WILLIAM HOWELL BEYNON, Political Agent, Jaipur, under authority from MAJOR E R C BRADFORD, C S I, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by THAKUR FATEH SINGH, Prime Minister to the Mahárája of Jaipur, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárája — 1879

Whereas the British Government is desirous of abolishing artificial restrictions on, and impediments to, internal trade, and with this object proposes to abolish the Inland Customs Line, and has already remitted the duty thereat levied on sugar and other saccharine produce exported from British territory into Jaipur and other Native States,

And whereas the Mahárája of Jaipur is willing, under certain conditions, to co operate with the British Government in giving effect to this measure, both by making such arrangements in his own State as will facilitate the abolition of the said Line without risk to the Imperial salt revenue, and by abolishing, of his own accord, for the relief of his subjects, all duties on salt, sugar and other saccharine produce entering, leaving, or passing through his State

The following Articles are agreed upon —

ARTICLE I

The Mahárája of Jaipur agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Jaipur State whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, except at the Sambhar Lake and the Kuchor Rewasa Surr, and to destroy and erase all other existing salt works, so that salt cannot be there made

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the *boná fide* manufacture of saltpetre at any work now existing within the Jaipur State, or the opening at any time, with the previous knowledge of the Political Agent, of such new saltpetre works as the Mahárája of Jaipur may consider necessary

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the uniform annual payment by the British Government of a net sum of four lakhs of rupees (British currency) year by year, the Mahárája of Jaipur agrees to transfer to the British Government the one hundred and seventy-two thousand (172,000) maunds of Sambhár salt, which the said Mahárája is, under Article VII of the Sambhár Lake Treaty (exchanged and ratified on

the 7th of August 1869), annually entitled to receive on payment of nine annas per maund. The said four lakhs shall be paid in half-yearly instalments, the first instalment being paid six months after the date on which this Agreement comes into force.

ARTICLE III.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever, shall be levied by, or with the permission or knowledge of, the Mahárája of Jaipur on salt, whether exported from, imported into, carried through, or consumed within the Jaipur State, anything in Article IX of the aforesaid Sambhár Lake Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to affect in any way the provisions of Article XI of the said Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever, shall be levied by, or with the permission or knowledge of, the Mahárája of Jaipur on sugar or other saccharine produce, whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Jaipur State:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the levy, according to present practice, by the Mahárája of Jaipur of octroi, *choongi*, or other cess or duty on the aforesaid articles when imported into towns the population of which exceeds 5,000 inhabitants.

ARTICLE V.

The Mahárája of Jaipur agrees to forbid the importation into, or the exportation from, the Jaipur State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the Mahárája will duly investigate and punish all contraventions of his orders on this behalf which shall come to his knowledge.

ARTICLE VI.

If any stocks of salt be found to exist within the Jaipur State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárája will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks of salt, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as His Highness may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mahárája of Jaipur agrees to permit and authorize the British Government to assume the management of the Kuchor-Rewasa Surr, or salt Source, and of the works therein situated pertaining to the villages of Rewasa, Kuchor, Nimbora, and Mundpoora.

The Mahárája of Jaipur will cause a line of demarcation to be laid down, in consultation with the Political Agent, enclosing the whole of the said Salt Source,

and will extend the provisions of Articles III, V, VI and XVI of the aforesaid Sambhar Lake Treaty, so far as they may be applicable to the tract so enclosed The British Government agree to the extension of Articles X, XIV and XV of the said Treaty to the said tract

The British Government shall be at liberty at any time to close the said salt works, and shall further be bound to close them whenever the Mahárája of Jaipur shall so require Provided that in the event of the works being closed at the requisition of the Mahárája of Jaipur, due notice of his intention to terminate the arrangement shall be given by him twelve months prior to the date on which he desires the works to be closed, and the Mahárája of Jaipur agrees to pay to the British Government fair compensation for all standing works and buildings within the line of demarcation After the closure in either case of the said works, all manufacture shall be thereat suppressed as provided in Article I of this Agreement So long as the British Government shall retain the management of this Source, they engage to pay yearly on account thereof, through the Mahárája of Jaipur, to the Rao of Khándela the sum of Rupees (8,000) eight thousand, and to the Thakur of Kuchor the sum of Rupees (3,000) three thousand Any compensation due to these two landholders after the closure of the works shall be paid by the Government causing such closure.

ARTICLE VIII

The landholders of certain villages enumerated in Schedule A annexed to this Agreement having hitherto enjoyed certain profits from salt works therein situated, the British Government undertake to pay yearly to the Mahárája of Jaipur, as compensation to the said landholders the sums entered opposite each village in the said Schedule, and the Mahárája of Jaipur agrees to distribute the said sums accordingly.

ARTICLE IX

The Mahárája of Jaipur agrees to adopt equitable measures to relieve the right-holders in salt works (other than those provided in Articles VII and VIII), all feudatories, jágirdárs and other landholders, and all *Kharols* or salt workers, from any material losses which may be caused to them by the operation of this Agreement

ARTICLE X

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both parties

ARTICLE XI

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the British Government and the Mahárája of Jaipur, except as hereinbefore explicitly provided in Article III, or in so far as any of its provisions may be repugnant hereto

ARTICLE XII

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government

NOTE —The Kuchor Rewasa Salt Source has been closed under orders conveyed in the letter from the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No 1819 dated 24th July 1879

Signed at Jaipur on the 31st day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.



(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jaipur.



(Sd.) THAKUR FUTTEH SINGH RATHOR.



(Sd.) S. RAM SINGH.



(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 8th day of May A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

SCHEDULE A.

List of villages the landholders of which are entitled to receive compensation on account of the closure of the salt works situated in the said villages, together with the amount of compensation to be paid by the British Government to the said landholders through the Government of Jaipur.

No.	Name of village.	Amount of compensation. Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Babera	125	0	0
2.	Chaukri	20	0	0
3.	Mahlán	110	0	0
4.	Ugrás	135	0	0
5.	Kásel	40	0	0
6.	Jhág	25	0	0
7.	Dudu	245	0	0
8.	Nagar	30	0	0
9.	Gumánpura	25	0	0
10.	Bhárja	25	0	0
11.	Goári	25	0	0
12.	Deo-ká-bás	48	0	0
13.	Rainwál	40	C	0
14.	Mundágarh	35	0	0
15.	Jhálra	60	0	0
16.	Lagesar	50	0	0
17.	Bagrána	50	0	0
18.	Batesri	25	0	0
19.	Rita	60	0	0
20.	Kálwan	20	0	0
21.	Pilwa	62	8	0
22.	Pákhar	291	10	7
23.	Gopálgarh	50	0	0
24.	Kherli	20	0	0
25.	Mohána	140	0	0
26.	Gantori	40	0	0
27.	Chureti	20	0	0
28.	Marwa	21	0	0
29.	Dehri	60	0	0
30.	Berára	20	0	0
31.	Bára	35	0	0
32.	Barágaon	125	0	0
33.	Dholera	25	0	0
34.	Khatwa	21	0	0
35.	Lawán	125	C	0
36.	Dugráota	60	0	0
	Total	2,309	2	7

No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

The Mahárája of Jaipur having requested that something definite may be laid down as to the disposal of the salt necessarily evolved in the process of saltpetre manufacture, the undersigned has the honour to explain that this is a matter which the British Government desire to leave to the discretion of His Highness.

The British Government would, however, suggest that the Mahárája of Jaipur should cause a duty to be levied on all such salt at the same rate as may at the time be levied on salt manufactured at the Sambhar Lake, and that the duty thus levied, less say 10 per cent., for costs of collection, should be credited to the British Government. If, however, the Mahárája of Jaipur preferred it, he could take possession of the salt and make it over to some official of the British Government at Sambhar or Kuchor-Rewasa; or he could cause it to be sold by auction on the spot, making over any surplus in excess of the duty to the producer.

The amount, however, is so small that, as I have already explained, the British Government would desire to leave the matter wholly in the hands of the Mahárája of Jaipur, and it was on this account that no mention of the matter was deemed necessary in the Agreement.

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the provisions contained in Articles III and IV of the Salt Agreement for prohibiting the levy of any tax, toll, or due on salt, or on sugar and other saccharine produce within the Jaipur State, the undersigned has the honour to explain to the Mahárāja of Jaipur that these provisions are understood not to prohibit the payment to chaukidárs of the usual fees which are taken from the owners or carriers of merchandise for watch and ward of goods, &c., at halting places or bazárs while the goods are in transit through the State. Whenever the services of the chaukidárs are given to salt merchants and carriers, such services will of course be paid for in the ordinary manner.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to Article VII of the Salt Agreement, which provides for the assumption under certain circumstances of the Kuchor-Rewasa works by the British Government, the undersigned has the honour to explain to the Mahárája of Jaipur that the British Government have no desire to make any profit out of these works, but on the contrary only propose their maintenance in view to providing a large tract of country with salt at a cheaper rate than would otherwise be possible.

The British Government therefore accept the management of the works under the following further conditions not specifically provided for in the formal Agreement:—

"If the total receipts* realized by the British Government from the sale of salt manufactured at Kuchor-Rewasa shall exceed the total expenditure incurred by the said Government in connection with the said Source, the surplus shall be made over to the Mahárája

* Excluding duty.

of Jaipur for division between the Rao of Khandela and the Thakur of Kuchor in such proportions as may be in accordance with existing custom and their respective rights. For the purposes of this provision the accounts shall be made up tri-ennially beginning from the assumption of the management by the British Government, and the accounts rendered by the British officer in charge of the said Source shall be accepted as proof of the actual receipts and expenditure within the period to which they refer."

No. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to Article VII of the salt Agreement, the undersigned has the honour to communicate to the Mahárája of Jaipur the following memorandum of the understanding which has been arranged upon certain points of detail in regard to the occupation and management by officers of the British Government of the Kuchor-Rewasa salt works:—

The line of demarcation of the Kuchor-Rewasa salt works shall be so laid down as to exclude all inhabited village sites, and it shall not be altered without the consent of the British Government and the Mahárája of Jaipur.

No subjects of the Mahárája of Jaipur, whether *kharols* or others, shall be permitted to settle or take up their abode permanently within the limits of the demarcation aforesaid.

The jurisdiction of the British officials employed at the salt works shall be strictly confined within the said limits; and the said officials shall not, unless with the consent of the Mahárája of Jaipur, take up their abode upon, or in any way occupy, any lands outside the said limits.

No subjects of the Mahárája of Jaipur shall ever be compelled by the British officials to labour at the salt works against their will.

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM.

In the official memorandum from the Jaipur Darbár to Mr. Hume, dated 21st March 1877, the Darbár ask for information regarding the object of that clause in the draft Agreement regarding the prohibition of the export from its territories into British India of *bhang, gánja,* opium, spirits and other intoxicating drugs.

The undersigned has the honour to explain that the import of such articles into British India has always been strictly forbidden, and that hitherto it has been mainly prevented by the Inland Customs Line, which will now be removed. Therefore it has become necessary to request the Jaipur Darbár and all other States bordering upon British India to assist the British Government by prohibiting the export of these articles from their States by the issue of notifications and by orders to their officials for the arrest and punishment of offenders. If the Mahárája of Jaipur will favour the undersigned with a *kharita* engaging to take these and other ordinary administrative measures for the purpose aforesaid, the matter can be thus settled, and no stipulation upon this head need be included in the Agreement.

No. 6.

MEMORANDUM.

The Mahárája of Jaipur is quite willing, if so required by the British Government, to prohibit the export from his State into British territory of opium, *bhang*, *gánja*, spirits, and other intoxicating drugs and preparations. By this it is not to be understood that the Mahárája binds himself that no such article shall ever be smuggled out of Jaipur into British territory; all he would engage to do is to prohibit publicly such exportation, to direct his subordinate officials of all departments to prevent it so far as it may be practicable, and to punish all contraventions of his prohibition which may come to his notice.

The Mahárája could not undertake to maintain any special establishment to watch illicit traffic of this nature, but so far as may be practicable with existing establishments he would endeavour to suppress it.

Agreement for lease of Pachbadra, Didwana, Phalodi and the Luni.

JODHPUR.

Agreement for the security of the salt revenue of British India, in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, between the British Government and His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Jeswant Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Captain David W. Keith Barr, Political Agent at Jodhpur, under authority from Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by the Dewan Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijey Singh, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárája of Jodhpur.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Jodhpur State, except at Salt Sources administered by the British Government, or worked under special licenses from the British Government:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the *bond fide* manufacture of saltpetre at any work now existing within the Jodhpur State, or the opening at any time, with the previous knowledge of the Political Agent, of such new saltpetre works as the Mahárája of Jodhpur may consider necessary.

ARTICLE II.

His Highness the Mahárája undertakes to prevent the importation into, or exportation from, the Jodhpur State, of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE III.

No export or transit duty shall be levied within the Jodhpur State upon salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

His Highness the Mahárája agrees to lease to the British Government, from a date to be fixed by that Government, the right of manufacturing and selling salt at the Salt Sources or *daribas* here below named:

Pachbadra.	Phalodi.
Didwana.	The Luni Tract.

Provided that if the British Government shall at any time cease to carry on or permit the manufacture of salt at any or all of the said Salt Sources, they shall equitably compensate all proprietors of private works therein situated, and all manufacturers therein employed, for any losses they may in consequence sustain.

Phalodi abandoned. *Vide* letter from the Government of India, Department Finance and Commerce, No. 3085, S.R., dated 16th July 1897 (page 44).

Provided also that the Mahárája of Jodhpur shall only be held to transfer to the British Government such rights, property and authority over any works or pits at present existing at any of the said Sources as are now actually vested in himself.

ARTICLE V.

His Highness the Mahárája will, in consultation with the Political Agent, cause each of the four Salt Sources aforesaid to be demarcated by a line enclosing the whole tract occupied, and shall extend the provisions of Articles III, V, VI and XVI of the Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870 to the tracts so enclosed, so far as they may be applicable The British Government agree to the extension of Articles X, XIV and XV of the said *Treaty to the said tract.*

ARTICLE VI.

The British Government agree to pay annually, in half-yearly instalments, to His Highness the Mahárája for the lease of the four Salt Sources named in Article IV (including compensation to all holders of *dharamde* and similar charitable and religious allotments) the following sums in British Indian currency :—

	Rs
For Didwana	2 00,000
„ Pachbadra	1,70,000
„ Phalodi	4 500
„ Luni Tract	1,500
Total	3,76,000
(Rupees three lakhs seventy six thousand)	
And for losses sustained by the suppression of *khari* works in khalsa land	15,800
Total ...	3,91,800
(Rupees three lakhs ninety one thousand, eight hundred)	

ARTICLE VII.

The losses likely to be incurred by jagírdárs and others entitled to share in the rents and revenues of the salt works that will be suppressed under this Agreement, having been considered by the British Government and the Mahárája, the British Government further agree to pay annually, and His Highness the Mahárája undertakes to distribute the indemnities settled, aggregating Rupees nineteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five, annas five and pies three (19,595-5-3) in accordance with schedule A attached to this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII.

The losses of *kharols* and others connected with the manufacture of salt within the Jodhpur State having been considered in concert by the British Government and the Mahárája of Jodhpur, the British Government hereby agree to pay to His Highness the Mahárája the sum of Rupees three lakhs by way of compensation to the said persons, and his Highness the Mahárája undertakes to distribute the said sum of Rupees three lakhs among the said persons.

ARTICLE IX.

If any stocks of salt be found to exist within the Jodhpur State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, or when a duty shall be first imposed by the British Government at the aforesaid works on their produce, the Mahárája of

Jodhpur will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as he may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE X.

In consideration of the loyal and effective observance by His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur of the stipulations in this Agreement regarding the suppression of minor salt works, the indemnities payable to proprietors, the exemptions from transit duty of salt covered by British passes and the prevention of export of other salt, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur the following sums annually:—

	Rs.
On account of transit and export duties on salt	25,000
For preventive establishment...	50,000
For miscellaneous revenue and incidental emoluments	50,000
Total ...	1,25,000

(Rupees one lakh twenty-five thousand.)

ARTICLE XI.

Furthermore, the British Government agree that, in the event of the total money realizations from the sale of salt at the leased works collectively exceeding in any year the total charges properly debitable against the same, one-half of the said excess shall be made over to His Highness the Mahárája. The accounts rendered by the several British Officers in charge of the said Sources shall be conclusive evidence as to the amount of such excess.

ARTICLE XII.

The British Government agree to deliver annually two lakhs and twenty-five-thousand (2,25,000) maunds of good salt (in half-yearly instalments of 1,12,000 and 1,13,000 maunds respectively) at a price not exceeding eight annas per maund, free of duty, to the officers of His Highness the Mahárája, for the use of the people of the Jodhpur State. The first instalment of salt shall be claimable on the expiration of six months from the date of the assumption of the management of the works by the British Government, or sooner, should the Mahárája desire it, and if the requisite quantity be available at the works.

Modified. *Vide* letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No 857-I.P., dated 16th October 1880 (page 38).
See letter from the Government of India, Department Finance and Commerce, No. 3085 S.R., dated 16th July 1897 (page 44).

Each instalment shall be removed by the officers of the Mahárája within one year from the date of its falling due, failing which all claim to it, or of such portion of it as may remain unremoved, shall cease. Not less than one-half this salt shall be delivered at Pachbadra, and the British Government will endeavour to deliver

the remainder from the several works that may be open in such proportions as His Highness the Maháràja may desire.

ARTICLE XIII.

The British Government agree to deliver annually at Pachbadra ten thousand (10,000) British Indian maunds of salt of good quality, free of all charges for the use of His Highness the Maháràja to any officer deputed by his Highness the Maháràja to receive it.

ARTICLE XIV.

The British Government agree to permit the petty works noted in Schedule B annexed to this Agreement to be kept open for the manufacture of *khari** required for industrial purposes, and His Highness the Maháràja agrees so to supervise these works as to prevent their total outturn in any one year exceeding twenty thousand (20,000) maunds, and to furnish to the British Government annual returns of the outturn of each of the said works.

ARTICLE XV.

In the event of its being proved by experience that the arrangements made in accordance with this Agreement by His Highness the Maháràja for the safety of the British revenue are practically insufficient, or in the event of it being proved to the full satisfaction of the British Government that the quantity of salt provided for the consumption and use of the people of Jodhpur in Article XII is materially insufficient, this Agreement will be open to revision.

ARTICLE XVI.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

(Seal.)

(Sd.) D. W. K. BARR,

Political Agent at Jodhpur.

(Seal.)

Signature of Dewan.

RAI BAHADUR MEHTA BIJEY SINGH,

(Seal.)

Signature of H. H. the Maháràja of Jodhpur.

(H. E.'s Seal.)

(Sd.) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Signed at Jodhpur on the 18th day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

* Earth salt, not sulphate of soda as in Kotah.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 8th day of May A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL.

Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.

Schedule A.

(REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE VII OF AGREEMENT)

List of Jagírdárs and others entitled to share in the rents and revenues of the salt works that will be suppressed, and to receive indemnities as shown in this statement in accordance with Article VII of Agreement.

No.	Name of parganah.	Name of village.	Name of Jagírdár.	Share of Jagírdár.	Share of Dharamdáss and others.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sachor ...	Khejreali	Rana Karol Singh ...	510 0 0	...
2	Ditto ...	Sutari	Chohan Jeswunt Singh ...	261 0 0	...
3	Ditto ...	Mandari	Ditto Jhita Singh ...	555 0 0	...
4	Ditto ...	Barki	Ditto Jait Singh ...	546 1 0	...
5	Ditto ...	Bakhasar	Ditto Anar Singh ...	684 2 0	...
6	Siwana ...	Sawanta	Bhati Kuman Singh ...	25 8 0	139 0 0
7	Nawa ...	Kuchawun	Rao Bahadur Kesri Singh ...	2,484 6 0	...
8	Pokaran	Pokaran	Thakur Guman Singh ...	3,084 4 0	...
9	Sheo ...	Pedana	Rawuts of Girah	10 10 6	...
10	Parbatsur	Mundota	Bishan Singh and Kesri Singh	10 0 0	1 12 0
11	Ditto ...	Banigaon	Hari Singh	4 12 0	...
12	Merta ...	Gonarha	Rao Bahadur Kesri Singh ...	153 12 0	10 5 0
13	Ditto ...	Punlota	Khalsa ...	2 8 0	2 8 0
14	Ditto ...	Lawadar	Rao Raja Anar Singh ...	2 4 0	0 5 0
15	Ditto ...	Harsor	Ditto ...	2 8 0	0 5 3
16	Ditto ..	Narmo	Rathore Hari Singh of Bakri	54 2 0	...
17	Ditto ...	Dodiana	Ditto Bishun Singh ...	60 0 0	..
18	Jodhpur	Gangani	Kishor Singh, Maháráj ...	432 8 0	46 4 0
19	Ditto ...	Bhawud	Amar Singh Bhati ...	4 0 0	3 2 0
20	Ditto ...	Desuri	Sanker	...	12 0 0
21	Ditto ...	Mori	Sasan	160 0 0	21 4 0
22	Ditto ..	Chopra	Khalsa	0 10 9	7 0 0
23	Ditto ..	Bhaori	Bairi Sal	1,515 8 0	26 0 0
24	Ditto ..	Amdlan-ka-Gurha ..	Khalsa	...	70 0 0
25	Godwar ...	Sapuni	Bias Magdat	29 14 6	2 1 0
26	Ditto ...	Kord	Rathor Newat Singh ...	9 13 6	7 2 3
27	Ditto ...	Chanodi	Ditto Kishor Singh ...	2,120 12 0	705 12 0
28	Ditto ...	Bhachunda	Ditto ditto	20 6 3	8 6 6
29	Ditto ..	Kawalan	Sendal Kor Singh ...	87 7 6	32 6 0
30	Ditto ...	Bardarho	Ditto Achal Singh ...	154 4 0	26 5 0
31	Ditto ...	Jomi, and half of Amdla...	Bharat Ram Dan... ...	96 14 0	42 5 0
32	Bilarha ...	Bhijiasni	Joshi Ashkaran	23 12 0	5 8 0
33	Ditto ...	Bilarha	Khalsa	...	80 0 0
34	Ditto ...	Jaitiwas	Rao Raja Jowahir Singh ...	20 5 3	6 13 3
35	Ditto ...	Kalona	Rathor Guman Singh ...	23 8 0	45 0 0
36	Ditto ...	Bhawi	Khalsa	3 0 0	84 8 0
37	Ditto ...	Bhoyal	Mahráj Bahadur Singh ...	3 4 0	9 12 0
38	Ditto ...	Kaparrha	Bhati Abhi Singh ...	189 3 6	674 8 0
39	Sujat ...	Bhuriarlo	Indur Singh Parohit and four others.	617 7 3	296 8 9
40	Ditto ...	Durasni	Parohit Kani Ram and others	253 0 0	21 0 0
41	Ditto ...	Godarao	Charan Khan Dan ...	93 8 0	24 12 0
42	Ditto ...	Hasalpur Khurd ...	Khalsa	...	37 8 0
43	Ditto ...	Huriara	Ditto	...	34 8 0
44	Ditto ...	Dangurwas	Ditto	...	2 0 0
45	Ditto ...	Nata Kuri	Ditto	1 3 6	6 14 0
46	Ditto ...	Meho	Bhati Tej Singh	22 0 0	20 0 0
47	Ditto ...	Khokhra	Rathor Bhairon Singh ...	5 3 9	13 12 0
48	Ditto ...	Sanpa	Champawut Ruttun Singh and others.	3 0 0	13 0 0

Schedule A—(*concluded*).

No.	Name of parganah.	Name of village.	Name of Jagírdár.	Share of Jagírdár.	Share of Dharamdárs and others.
				Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
49	Sujat ...	Jadan ...	Kalawut Raghunath Singh ...	5 8 0	6 8 0
50	Do ...	Panchwa Khurd ...	Rao Rájá Sultan Singh ...	106 6 0	3 0 0
51	Pali ...	Rupawas ...	Bharat Ajit Singh ...	218 0 0	64 0 0
52	Do. ...	Kurnu Girwar ...	Kalian Singh ...	242 0 0	53 12 0
53	Do. ...	Padaran ...	Sugram Singh ...	15 8 0	7 2 0
54	Do. ...	Sali ...	Jodha Ruttun Singh ...	117 2 0	20 11 0
55	Do. ...	Hamawas ...	Maji Ranawatji	251 15 0	88 0 0
56	Do ...	Bahrao ...	Thakur Guman Singh ...	194 8 0	58 11 9
57	Do. ...	Akeli ...	Parohit Bhom Singh ...	4 10 0	4 11 0
58	Do. ...	Sakrawas ...	Charan Nathu Ram ...	4 13 0	3 12 0
59	Do. ...	Kherwa ...	Rae Bahadur Sawunt Singh ...	198 6 0	36 0 0
60	Do. ...	Budwara ...	Ditto ditto ...	42 5 0	6 13 9
61	Do. ...	Sonai ...	Mahárání Jareclfaji ...	14 0 0	0 10 9
62	Do. ..	Kharrho ...	Rathor Bahron Singh ...	62 0 0	...
63	Do. ...	Lalki ...	Thakur Sultan Singh ...	202 5 0	2 8 0
64	Do. ...	Sonwalta ...	Subhag Sheonath Singh ...	642 4 0	26 8 0
			Miscellaneous charges ...	...	14 4 9
			GRAND TOTAL ...	19,595 5 3	

Schedule B.

List of Khari works which the Jodhpur Darbár propose to keep open under Article XIV of Agreement.

Village.	Parganah.	Maximum outturn.
		Mds.
Pichiak	Bilara	13,000
Malkosni	Ditto	7,000
		20,000

Correspondence regarding the collection of the Darbar duty on the 2,25,000 maunds of salt supplied for consumption in Jodhpur.

No. 212-P., dated Abu, the 22nd September 1880.

From—The Agent to the Governor General for Rájputána,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In reply to your confidential letter No. 652-I.P., dated 17th July 1880, I have the honour to state that the proposal made by Mr. Halsey that the Darbár duty on the 2,25,000 maunds of salt supplied under the Agreement for consumption in Márwár, should, in future, be collected by the Inland Customs* Department at the several Sources leased by the Darbár to the British Government, the proceeds being remitted to the nearest Darbár Treasury, monthly, with an account of the sales, was made to the Darbár in November 1879 by Major Cadell after consulting Mr. Halsey and myself, and I was under the impression that the Darbár had already expressed

* New Northern India Salt Revenue.

their willingness to accept it, though in consequence of the change of officers the matter was not officially reported to me. On receipt of your letter, I instructed Major Powlett to ascertain this point, but his state of health, while at Jodhpur, prevented his taking up any questions, and I was therefore obliged to defer replying to your letter till I could learn what the views of the Mahárája were.

2. Captain Talbot, who has just returned from Jodhpur, reports that His Highness is willing to accept the proposal, and considers that the 1st November 1880 will be a convenient date for introducing the new system, as time will thus be given for the issue of the necessary orders to his officials.

3. In regard to the rate at which this duty should be levied the Darbár are unwilling to make any reduction on that already imposed, *viz.*, Rs. 1-12-0 * per maund: on the contrary, as the duty has hitherto been collected by the Darbár in *Bijey Shahi* rupees, which are at an average premium of 2 per cent. as compared with Government rupees, they ask that the duty may be recovered at the rate of Government Rs. 1-12-6 per maund.

4. The Darbár would further be glad if it could be arranged that three months' credit should be given to merchants authorised to open an account at the Salt Sources, and that superior salt to that hitherto supplied, of the quality of which complaints are made, should be purchasable, on application, at the market rates.

5. The Darbár, however, wish it to be understood that this arrangement would not extend to the amounts made over to the Darbár up to 31st March 1880 still remaining unsold, and that in consequence of the existence of large stocks in Márwár, the actual sales at the different Sources should not, for the present, be considered as the measure of the requirements of the population. The 10,000 maunds supplied for the personal use of the Mahárája, would of course be unaffected by the new arrangement, and remain as heretofore for disposal at His Highness' discretion.

6. I hope that this arrangement may be acceptable to the Inland Customs† Department, and receive the sanction of Government. If so, I would beg that I may be favoured with early orders, so that I may communicate with the Darbár through the Political Agent.

No. 3364.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Inland Customs† with special reference to paragraph 2 of the Foreign Department letter No. 857-I.P., dated the 16th instant.

SIMLA:	By order, &c.,
Dept. of Finance and Commerce.	(Sd.) STEPHEN JACOB,
The 20th October 1880.	*Asst. Secy. to the Government of India.*

No. 857-I.P., dated Simla, the 16th October 1880.

From—H. S. BARNES, ESQ., *Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political),*

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Rájputána.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 212-P., dated 22nd September 1880, reporting the acceptance, by the Jodhpur Darbár, of Mr. Halsey's proposal,

* Now Rs. 2. *Vide* Note on page 40.
† Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

that the duty levied by the Darbár on the 2 25 000 maunds of salt, annually supplied under Article XII of the Jodhpur Salt Agreement, for consumption in Márwár, should, in future, be collected by the Inland Customs* Department at the several Salt Sources leased by the Darbár to the British Government, the proceeds being remitted monthly to the nearest Darbár Treasury, with an account of the sales effected

2 In reply, I am to say, that the Government of India are pleased to sanction the arrangement agreed to, and the Commissioner of Inland Customs* will be instructed to carry out the scheme, as the Darbár suggest, from the 1st November next

3 With regard to the question referred to in paragraph 4 of your letter under acknowledgment, I am to request that further proposals may be submitted, after the details of the arrangement suggested have been settled by you in consultation with Mr Halsey

4 The wishes of the Darbár on the points alluded to in paragraph 5 of your letter, will be brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Inland Customs*

No 49 P, dated Abu, the 25th April 1882

From—C K M WALTER, ESQ, *Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department

With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter No 857-I P, dated 16th October 1880, requesting that further proposals may be submitted after settling with Mr Halsey the details of the arrangement for giving effect to the suggestion of the Márwár Darbár that merchants authorized to open an account at the Salt Sources be allowed three months' credit I have now the honour to forward copy of a letter No 8 G, dated 8th January 1881, from the Political Agent, Western Rájputána States, submitting Rules regulating the sale by the Customs* Department of the 2,25 000 maunds of salt allowed to the Jodhpur Darbár under Article XII of the Agreement

2 It will be perceived that rule III disposes of the matter under reference I regret that through an oversight these papers were not submitted earlier to Government

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No 8 G, dated the 8th January 1881

From—LIEUT COL W TWEEDIE, *Political Agent, Western Rájputána States,*

To—The First Assistant to the Agent Governor General, Rájputána

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General, a copy of the Rules regulating the sale by Customs* Officers of the salt (mds 2,25,000) allowed to Jodhpur Darbár under Article XII of the Agreement as requested in your letter No 1791-G, dated 27th ultimo

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* Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

VI.—The requisition will be endorsed with the particulars entered in the pass issued in lieu, it will then form the voucher for the account of the duty realized for the Ráj.

VII.—At the close of each month the duty, whether in cash or "sahookari rookas," *vide* rule III, realized within the period, will be paid to the Ráj Hakim at the Salt Source concerned and a receipt in duplicate obtained, the original for record, the duplicate to accompany the list of sales, *vide* next rule.

VIII.—At the close of each month a list of passes granted will be prepared to show—

(1) Serial number of entry;
(2) Ditto of passes issued;
(3) Purchaser's name;
(4) Quantity of salt issued;
(5) Ráj duty collected;
(6) Date of issue of pass;
(7) Destination of the salt;
(8) Carriage employed;
(9) Instalment against which the salt was issued,

and accompanied by the endorsed passes,† rule VI, will be sent to the Darbár through the Political Agent, Western Rájputána States, a copy of the list being sent to the Central Office for the information of the Commissioner, Inland Customs.*

At the close of each year the Salt Source officers will prepare from the office copies of the list, for submission to the Commissioner, Inland Customs,* an abstract statement showing how the different parganahs of Márwár have been supplied.

IX.—The account of each half year's instalment will be kept quite separate and at the close of each period within which the instalment can be taken, a balance account to show—

(1) opening credit;
(2) monthly sales;
(3) balance withdrawn;

will be drawn up and furnished through the Commissioner, Inland Customs,* for the information of the Márwár Darbár.

No. 329-I.P., dated Simla, the 31st May 1882.

From—H. M. Durand, Esq., *Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political),*

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Rájputána.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 49-P., dated the 25th April 1882, submitting a copy of the Rules regulating the sale, by the

* Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

† The requisitions, not the passes are forwarded with the list as vouchers to the Darbár.

Customs* Department, of the 2,25,000 maunds of salt allowed to the Jodhpur Darbár under Article XII of the Jodhpur Salt Agreement.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor General in Council approves of these rules.

No. 330-I.P.

Copy of correspondence forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this office No. 858-I.P., dated the 16th October 1880.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT POLITICAL: *Simla, the 31st May 1882.*

By order, &c.,
(Sd.) THOMAS HOPE,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1518.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department No. 3364, dated the 20th October 1880.

Copy also forwarded to Comptroller-General.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE: *The 8th June 1882.*

By order, &c.,
(Sd.) R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Government of India.

Copy of letter No. 840, dated 6th August 1889, from the MUSAHIB ALA, MÁRWÁR, *to the Resident, Western Rájputána States.*

With reference to your demi-official letter of 17th April last, forwarding a letter from Mr. Carey, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, relative to the purchase of salt by *rookas*, I have the honour to state that after due consideration the Darbár has accepted the suggestion of cash payment for the sale of salt.

I beg to propose that this arrangement is to come into force from 1st April 1890.

* * * * * * *

No. 1623.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, for information with reference to correspondence ending with his demi-official, dated 13th April 1889.

JODHPUR: *The 7th August 1889.*

(Sd.) PERCY W. POWLETT, COLONEL,
Resident, Western Rájputána States.

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* Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

Correspondence regarding the delivery of duty-free salt to the Jodhpur Darbar.

No. 2959, dated the 30th July 1897.

From—A. MARTINDALE, Esq., C.S., *Officiating Resident, Western Rájputána States,*

To—The Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your office letter No. 482, dated 5th June 1886, I have the honour to forward a copy of letter No. 642-G., dated 14th July 1897, from the Secretary to the Musahib Ala, Márwár, and to request that, unless you see any objection, you will be so good as to cause effect to be given to the wishes of the Darbár in regard to the quantities of duty-free salt delivered by the Department to the Darbár representatives at the Pachbadra and Didwana depôts, respectively.

No. 642-G., dated the 14th July 1897.

From—The Secretary to the Musahib Ala, Márwár,

To—The Resident, Western Rájputána States.

I have the honour to intimate that 60,000 maunds of duty-free salt is annually delivered by Government at Didwana, but as this Salt Source is situated at a distance from the Railway Station, the cartage raises the cost of the salt manufactured there, which does not consequently find a ready market. It is for this reason that a greater portion of it lapses, at a loss of not less than 21,000 maunds a year.

2. On the other hand, Pachbadra salt, from its position and close proximity to the Railway Station, commands greater consumption.

3. The Darbár shall deem it a great favour if you would request the Government Salt authorities to annually allot 20,000 maunds of duty-free salt due at Didwana from Pachbadra, so that the Darbár may now annually get 40,000 maunds at Didwana and 1,70,000 maunds at Pachbadra, instead of 60,000 and 1,50,000 maunds, respectively.

4. The Darbár trusts that the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, shall be pleased to consider this request favourably.

No. 3120, dated the 19th August 1897.

From—A. B. PATTERSON, Esq., C.I.E., C.S., *Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra,*

To—The Resident, Western Rájputána States, Jodhpur.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2959, dated the 30th ultimo, on the subject of the delivery of duty-free salt to the Márwár Darbár.

2. I see no objection to compliance with the desire of the Darbár that the quantities of the duty-free salt, deliverable to the State from the Didwana and

Pachbadra Salt Sources should in future be maunds 40,000 and maunds 1,70,000 respectively, instead of maunds 60,000 from Didwana and maunds 1,50,000 from Pachbadra as at present.

3. I have accordingly instructed the officers in charge of the Salt Sources to issue duty-free salt as follows:—

From Pachbadra...	...	...	...	1,70,000 maunds.
From Didwana ...	...	...	...	40,000 "
From Phalodi ...	...	...	...	15,000 "
		Total	...	2,25,000 "

Closure of the Phalodi Salt Source.

No. 3085 S.R., dated Simla, the 16th July 1897.

From—R. M. DANE, ESQ., C.I.E., *Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Finance and Commerce Department,*

To—The Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1639, dated the 29th April 1897, submitting proposals for the final abandonment of the Phalodi Salt Source in Rájputána.

2. It is proposed—

(1) to make over the balance of salt at Phalodi to the Jodhpur Darbár for disposal on the following terms:—

(*i*) The stock of salt as shown in the books of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department to be taken over by the Darbár and guarded by Ráj officials.

(*ii*) Sales from this stock to be effected through the agency of the Darbár, and all salt so sold to be debited against the quantity of duty-free salt deliverable under Article XII of the Jodhpur Treaty.

(*iii*) The cost price of the salt thus sold to be paid to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department at the rate of one and a half annas a British maund.

(*iv*) Accounts of sales to be furnished six monthly by the Darbár, and the necessary adjustment in connection with the payment to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department of the price of salt sold, to be made six monthly at either the Sambbar, Pachbadra or Didwana Treasury.

(*v*) Should excesses over the registered stock occur in any of the heaps of salt now existing, the cost price of the salt composing such excesses to be paid to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, at the rate of one and a half annas a British maund, and the manufacturers to be paid by the Darbár on accounts furnished by the Northern India Salt Revenue

Department, the value to them of such excess salt at the rate of one anna and three pies a British maund, the Northern India Salt Revenue Department being debited with such payments to manufacturers

(2) To bring the establishment at present employed at the Salt Source comprising an Inspector, a Jamadar and six peons under reduction by absorption on the occurrence of vacancies

3. I am to state that your proposals are sanctioned by the Government of India

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ORDERED that a copy be forwarded to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in continuation of the communication from this Department, No 3092 S R, dated the 29th September 1892

Ordered also that a copy, with a copy of the letter to which it is a reply, be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, in continuation of the communication from this Department No 3402 S R, dated the 29th September 1892

Pachbhadra Salt Source Court

No. 342-I-J.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 19th December 1879.

Whereas by a Treaty dated the 18th day of January 1879, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur, for the security of the salt revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, it was (amongst other things) agreed that His Highness the Mahárája should extend the provisions of Articles III, V, VI and XVI of the Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870 to (amongst other Salt Sources) the Pachbadra Salt Source, so far as they may be applicable: and whereas by Articles III and VI of the said Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870 above referred to, it was agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur that the Jodhpur Government should empower the British Government and all officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search in case of suspicion houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits thereinafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which might be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling, and that, under the authority of the said Jodhpur Government, the British Government should constitute a Court, presided over by a competent officer, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the said rules and regulations or offences connected therewith; and that the British Government should be authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment within the aforesaid limits or elsewhere as might seem to it most fitting.

In pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore recited, and under the authority aforesaid, the Governor General of India in Council hereby declares—

First.—A Court, to be called the Pachbadra Salt Source Court, is hereby established.

Second.—The local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be the limits of the Pachbadra Salt Source, as they may be demarcated under Article V of the said Treaty of the 18th day of January 1879.

Third.—The Assistant Commissioner, for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs* at the Pachbadra Salt Source, shall be the Judge of such Court. He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to commit persons to the Court of Sessions for

*Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

offences triable by such Court, and he shall have, according to such powers, jurisdiction—

(a) in respect of all offences committed within the said local limits by subjects of Her Majesty, and punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or under any local or special law in accordance with sections 7 and 8 and the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and

(b) in respect of breaches of the rules from time to time laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale and removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture and smuggling, or offences connected therewith, when committed by any persons whatsoever within the said local limits

Fourth.—In the investigation and trial of such offences and breaches of rules, and in the levy of fines therefor, he shall be guided by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Fifth.—In all cases in which salt shall be manufactured, carried or stored within the aforesaid Salt Source, in contravention of the rules for the time being in force for the regulation of such manufacture, carriage or storage, the said Court is empowered, in addition to any other penalty which it is authorized to inflict, to declare the said salt confiscated, and dispose of it according to the rules for the time being in force in the Department of Inland Customs *

Sixth.—For the purpose of trying offences provided for in paragraph 3(a) preceding, the local limit of the jurisdiction of the said Court shall be deemed to be a division of a district, of which the Political Agent, Marwar, shall be the District Magistrate Such Agent shall also be the Court of Sessions, and the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajputána the High Court with respect to such districts

Explanation.—No appeal lies from any sentence or order passed by the Political Agent as District Magistrate.

Seventh.—Any person convicted on a trial held by the Pachbadra Salt Source Court of a breach of the rules described in paragraph 3(b), or offences connected therewith, and any person aggrieved by proceedings held under such rules, may petition the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, who, if he sees fit, may send for the record of the case, and may confirm, reverse, or modify the sentence or pass any other orders not inconsistent with the rules aforesaid.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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* Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

Didwana Salt Source Court.

No. 3391.-J.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 19*th December* 1879.

Whereas by a Treaty dated the 18th day of January 1879, and made between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur, for the security of the salt revenue of British India in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, it was (amongst other things) agreed that His Highness the Mahárája should extend the provisions of Articles III, V, VI and XVI of the Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870, to (amongst other Salt Sources) the Didwana Salt Source, so far as they may be applicable; and whereas by Articles III and VI of the said Sambhar Lake Treaty of 1870, above referred to, it was agreed between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Jodhpur that the Jodhpur Government should empower the British Government, and all officers appointed by the British Government for such purposes, to enter and search in case of suspicion houses and all other places, enclosed or otherwise, within the limits thereinafter defined, and to arrest and punish with fine, imprisonment, confiscation of goods, or otherwise, any and all persons detected within such limits in the violation of any of the rules or regulations which might be laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling, and that, under the authority of the said Jodhpur Government, the British Government should constitute a Court, presided over by a competent officer, for the trial and punishment, on conviction, of all persons charged with violations of the said rules and regulations or offences connected therewith; and that the British Government should be authorized to cause the confinement of any such offenders sentenced to imprisonment within the aforesaid limits or elsewhere as might seem to it most fitting.

In pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore recited, and under the authority aforesaid, the Governor General of India in Council hereby declares—

First.—A Court, to be called the Didwana Salt Source Court, is hereby established.

Second.—The local limits of the jurisdiction of such Court shall be the limits of the Didwana Salt Source, as they may be demarcated under Article V of the said Treaty of the 18th day of January 1879.

Third.—The Assistant Commissioner, for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs* at the Didwana Salt Source, shall be the Judge of such Court. He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to commit persons to the Court of Sessions for

* Now Northern India Salt Revenue.

offences triable by such Court, and he shall have, according to such powers, jurisdiction—

(*a*) in respect of all offences committed within the said local limits by subjects of Her Majesty, and punishable, under the Indian Penal Code, or under any local or special law in accordance with sections 7 and 8 and the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and

(*b*) in respect of breaches of the rules from time to time laid down by the British Government in regard to the manufacture, sale and removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture and smuggling, or offences connected therewith, when committed by any person whatsoever within the said local limits

Fourth—In the investigation and trial of such offences and breaches of rules, and in the levy of fines therefor, he shall be guided by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Fifth—In all cases in which salt shall be manufactured, carried or stored within the aforesaid Salt Source in contravention of the rules for the time being in force for the regulation of such manufacture, carriage or storage, the said Court is empowered, in addition to any other penalty which it is authorized to inflict, to declare the said salt confiscated and dispose of it according to the rules for the time being in force in the Department of Inland Customs *

Sixth—For the purpose of trying offences provided for in paragraph 3 (*a*) preceding, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court shall be deemed to be a division of the Ajmer district

Seventh—Any person convicted on a trial held by the Didwana Salt Source Court of a breach of the rules described in paragraph 3 (*b*) or offences connected therewith, and any person aggrieved by proceedings held under such rules, may petition the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputana, who, if he sees fit, may send for the record of the case and may confirm, reverse or modify the sentence, or pass any other orders not inconsistent with the rules aforesaid

(Sd) A C LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

With reference to the preceding notification the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 6 of Act XI of 1872 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), hereby appoints the Assistant Commissioners for the time being in charge of the British Inland Customs* Department at Pachbadra, Didwana and Phalodi, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of jurisdiction of the Pachbadra, Didwana and Phalodi Courts. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that the High Court at Allahabad shall be the Court to which such Justices of the Peace are to commit European British subjects for trial

(Sd) A C LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India

* Now Northern India Salt Revenue

Rules made by the Government of India in pursuance of the Agreement of 1879, with Jodhpur for the prevention of the unlicensed manufacture and smuggling of Salt at Pachbadra and Didwana.

No. 3564-Exc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

Simla, the 19th June 1905.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules are made in pursuance of the Agreement concluded by the British Government on the 18th of January 1879 with the Mahárája of Jodhpur regarding the lease to the British Government of the Salt Sources of Pachbadra, Didwana and Phalodi, and the Luni Salt Tract.

They shall apply to the Salt Sources of Pachbadra and Didwana only, and shall extend to the territory at those sources which has been demarcated in the manner provided for in Article V of the Agreement.

RULES.

I.—The Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, the Assistant Commissioners of Northern India Salt Revenue for the time being in charge of the Salt Sources of Pachbadra and Didwana, and such other subordinates as the Commissioner may from time to time empower in that behalf are charged with all arrangements connected with the manufacture, storage, and transport of salt, and also with supervising in every respect the enforcement of these rules.

II.—Within the demarcated territory, no person, other than a person duly authorised in this behalf, shall manufacture salt.

III.—Within the said territory no person, other than a person authorised by an order in writing from the proper officer, shall have in his possession, or shall store or transport, any salt.

IV.—Subject to the provisions contained in rule VII, any officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department may seize any salt which, in contravention of these rules, is in *process of manufacture, in transit or in possession of any* person within the said territory.

V.—Any officer of the said Department, having reason to believe that any person is in possession of salt in contravention of these rules, may, within the said territory, search such person and seize the salt (if any) found in his possession.

VI.—Any officer of the said Department, having reason to believe that salt is contained in any conveyance or package in contravention of these rules, may, within the said territory, search such conveyance or package and seize the salt (if any) found therein.

VII —If any officer of the said Department, of not lower rank than Assistant Superintendent, shall have reason to believe that salt is, in contravention of these rules, stored in any building used as a dwelling house, or as a place of worship, or for the custody of property, or in any enclosed place adjoining to and used with such building, within the said territory, he shall, after recording in writing, for the information of his superior officers, the grounds for his belief, first obtain the aid of any official whom the State authorities of Jodhpur may, at his request, depute for the purpose, and shall, in presence of such official, proceed to the said house or place and summon its owner, or any person residing in or in charge of such house or place, to deliver up to him all salt then in his possession, or within the said house or place If such owner or person shall refuse, or within a reasonable space of time shall fail, to produce such salt, the officer of Northern India Salt Revenue, after giving due notice that all females may withdraw from the premises, and allowing reasonable time and facilities for withdrawing, may enter and proceed to search the house or place using such force as may be necessary to attain these objects, and may seize all contraband salt found therein

Provided that in cases in which the officer of Northern India Salt Revenue may have reasonable cause for apprehension that the salt will be removed before he can comply with the formalities prescribed by this rule, he may post men to watch the premises and prevent such removal

But no search shall take place until all formalities herein prescribed have been complied with, and no search whatever shall be made or attempted between the hours of sunset and sunrise

VIII —For all purposes connected with the enforcement of these rules, as well as with the prevention and punishment of breaches thereof, and offences on the part of British subjects within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Salt Sources of Pachbadra and Didwana all officers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department stationed at those sources shall be deemed to be officers of Police, and shall, respectively, exercise the powers hereinafter mentioned, and be guided by the laws regulating the conduct of the Police for the time being in force in the district of Ajmer The powers with which such officers shall be invested are as follows

Assistant Commissioners of Northern India Salt Revenue shall have the powers of a District Superintendent of Police,

Officers of a rank not lower than that of Assistant Superintendent shall have the powers of a Police Officer in charge of a station,

Other officers shall have the powers of a Police Constable

IX —For the purposes of the last preceding rule, breaches of these Rules shall be deemed to be offences for which, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Police may arrest without warrant, and all procedure, except as hereinbefore laid down, shall be regulated accordingly

X —Whoever contravenes any of the foregoing rules shall be punishable [illegible] conviction with fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or with rigorous [illegible] imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both

XI —Whoever, within the said territory, voluntarily obstructs [illegible] of the British Government in the discharge of his functions as [illegible] to punishment as for a breach of these rule

XII.—Any servant of the British Government who shall, without reasonable ground for suspicion, or vexatiously and unnecessarily make, or cause to be made, any search or seizure on the pretence of enforcing these rules, or who shall commit any other excess not required in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to punishment as for a breach of these rules.

XIII.—Whoever abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence made punishable by these rules, shall be punished with the punishment hereinbefore provided for such offences.

W. S. MEYER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Salt Agreement.

JAISALMER.

Agreement *for the security of the salt revenue of British India*, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ MAHARAWUL BAIRI SAL SINGH BAHADUR OF JAISALMER, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by CAPTAIN DAVID W. KEITH BARR, Political Agent, Márwár and Jaisalmer, under authority from MAJOR E. R. C BRADFORD, C.S.I, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by HAFIZ ABDUL HUQ, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Maharawul *of Jaisalmer*.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Maharawul agrees to levy a duty of one rupee per maund on all salt manufactured in Jaisalmer territory. This duty to be in *excess of the* existing charges for salt sold by the State.

ARTICLE II.

His Highness the Maharawul undertakes to prevent the export of salt manufactured in Jaisalmer into any other State.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness undertakes that no export or transit duty of any kind shall be levied within the Jaisalmer State upon salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

From and after 1st October 1878 the amount of salt manufactured in the Jaisalmer State shall not exceed 15,000 (fifteen thousand) maunds in each year, and this amount shall be manufactured only for consumption and use within the limits of the Jaisalmer State.

Provided that if it be found that this amount of salt is less than, or in excess of, actual requirements, the limit of manufacture shall by mutual agreement hereafter be increased or diminished.

ARTICLE V.

His Highness the Maharawul undertakes to supply the Political Agent with yearly returns of the actual amount of salt manufactured and used in the Jaisalmer State.

ARTICLE VI.

This Agreement is to come into force from 1st October 1878, the date on which the British Government assumed charge of the Salt Sources in the Márwár State.

Salt Agreement.

BIKANER

Agreement for the security of the salt revenue of British India, in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRÁJA DUNGAR SINGH BAHADUR of Bikaner, his heirs and successors executed on the one part by CAPTAIN NORTON CHARLES MARTELLI, Political Agent at Bikaner, under authority from MAJOR E R C BRADFORD, C S I, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by KUBRAJ BUBHOOT DAN, Member of the State Council, and MEHTA CHOG MULL, Vakíl in attendance on the Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon them by the Mahárája of Bikaner

ARTICLE I

His Highness the Mahárája of Bikaner agrees that salt shall be manufactured in no place within the State of Bikaner, except at the salt works of Lonkaran and Chapar, and that all other salt works if any exist, shall be erased and destroyed

ARTICLE II

His Highness the Mahárája agrees that the total aggregate outturn of salt manufactured at the two works named in Article I shall never exceed in one year the maximum quantity of thirty thousand (30,000) British Indian maunds, and that returns of the outturn of each of these two works shall be furnished annually to the British Government

ARTICLE III

His Highness the Mahárája agrees to prevent the import into, and export from, the Bikaner State of any salt whatever other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government

ARTICLE IV

No transit duty shall be levied within the Bikaner State upon salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government

ARTICLE V

His Highness the Mahárája agrees to prohibit the export from his State into British territory of *bhang*, *ganja*, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Mahárája of Bikaner of the conditions specified in Articles I, II and III of this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay yearly to His Highness the Mahárája of Bikaner, for the charges which may be incurred by His Highness the Mahárája in preventing the extension of the works specified in Article I, and the illicit manufacture and export of salt, the sum of Rs. 6,000 (six thousand).

ARTICLE VII.

The British Government agree to permit His Highness the Mahárája of Bikaner to purchase annually from the salt works at Phalodi and Didwana, for the consumption of the people of his State, twenty thousand (20,000) British Indian maunds of salt at a price not exceeding eight (8) annas per maund.

Modified. *Vide* letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 3769-I., dated 6th November 1885 (page 57).

The salt will, so far as may be practicable, be supplied from the salt-works above mentioned in the following proportion :—

From Phalodi	...	...	...	...	...	15,000 maunds.
„ Didwana	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 „

The British duty on the salt thus purchased shall be levied at half the full rate of duty at the time leviable at the works from which the salt is supplied.

ARTICLE VIII.

If any considerable stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Bikaner State when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárája will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by His Highness the Mahárája, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE IX.

In the event of it being proved by experience that the arrangements made in accordance with this Agreement by the Bikaner State for the safety of the British revenue are practically insufficient, or in the event of it being proved to the satisfaction of the British Government that in consequence of the suppression or reduction of the salt works named in Article I, or of their failure, the estimated quantity of salt required for the consumption of the people of Bikaner has materially increased subsequent to the making of this Agreement—this Agreement will be open to revision.

ARTICLE X.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Bikaner on the 24th day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.



(Sd.) DUNGAR SINGH JI.



(Sd.) NORTON CHARLES MARTELLI, CAPTAIN,
Assistant Agent Governor General.

Seal. (Sd.) MEHTA CHOG MULL,
Motamid of the Bikaner Darbár.

Seal. (Sd.) KUBRAJ BUBHOOT DAN,
Member of the Bikaner State Council.

H. E.'s seal. (Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 8th day of May A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

Modifications of article VII of the Bikaner Agreement.

No. 3208-G., dated Abu, the 15th October 1885.

From—The Agent to the Governor General in Rájputána,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla.

I have the honour to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, translation of a *kaifiat* from the Council of Bikaner to the address of the Political Agent, Bikaner, in which request is made that a slight modification may be permitted in the VII Article of the existing Salt Treaty with that State.

2. At present the State receives 20,000 maunds of salt in the following proportions:—

Phalodi salt	15,000 maunds.
Didwana "	5,000 "

but the Council represent that there is a larger demand for Didwana than for Phalodi salt, and they accordingly desire to redistribute the total amount as follows:—

Phalodi salt	6,000 maunds
Didwana "	14,000 "

This proposal appears to me to be unobjectionable, and the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, whom I have consulted, is also of opinion that the request of the Council may reasonably be complied with.

3. If the sanction of the Government of India is accorded to this application, I would enquire whether any formal alteration of the Agreement will be considered necessary.

No. 3769-I., dated Simla, the 6th November 1885.

From—J. A. CRAWFORD, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept. (Internal),*

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Rájputána.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3208-G. of the 15th October 1885, recommending an alteration in Article VII of the Salt Agreement with His Highness the Mahárája of Bikaner.

2. I gather that the intention of the Darbár is to sell only Lonkaran salt from the Ráj godowns for the future, leaving entirely to private trade the supply of Didwana and Phalodi salt.

3. The new system might come into force during the last quarter of the current financial year, and I will issue orders accordingly. From the 1st January 1888 this Department will charge full duty, at the rate for the time being in force, on all salt sold for Bikaner and will pay to the Darbár one half of the amount of duty so levied on the total quantity up to 5,000 maunds for the last quarter of the current year (provided that not more than 15,000 maunds have been issued at half duty during the nine months ending 31st December 1887) and thereafter up to 20,000 maunds per annum.

4. As this arrangement is to some extent an experiment, I reserve the option of withdrawing from it and reverting to the system now in force if the new plan should be found in practice to work unsatisfactorily.

option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by His Highness the Rao, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

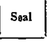
ARTICLE VI.

In the event of its being proved by experience that the arrangements made in accordance with this Agreement by His Highness the Rao of Sirohi for the safety of the British salt revenue are practically insufficient, or in the event of its being proved to the full satisfaction of the British Government that the quantity of salt provided for the consumption and use of the people of Sirohi in Article IV is materially insufficient, this Agreement will be open to revision.

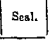
ARTICLE VII.

This agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Manupur on the 21st day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.



(Sd.) W CARNELL, COLONEL,
Political Superintendent, Sirohi.



(Sd.) KESRI SINGH.



(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Lahore, on the 14th day of April A. D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the Agreement for the security of the salt revenue of British India executed between the British Government and the Sirohi State on the 21st January 1879.

Whereas it is laid down in Article VI of the Salt Agreement executed between the British Government and the Sirohi State on the 14th April 1879, that in the event of its being proved to the full satisfaction of the British Government that the quantity of salt provided for the consumption and use of the people of Sirohi, in accordance with Article IV of the aforesaid Agreement, is materially insufficient, the said Agreement will be open to revision; and whereas it has been found by experience and enquiry that the quantity of salt allowed, *viz.*, 13,000 maunds, is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of the Sirohi State; it is hereby

No 165 G , dated the 26th July 1884

From—Lt -Colonel P W Powlett, *Resident, Western Rájputána States,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána

I have the honour to forward two *Kharitas* from His Highness the Rao of Sirohi in reply to the Agent to the Governor General s *Kharita* sent for delivery with your No 249 C, dated 19th March last

2 His Highness in these *Kharitas,* of which a translation is attached, signifies his acceptance of the practical modification of the Salt Treaty, namely, that in lieu of 18,000 maunds a year of salt at half duty, the Darbár should receive Rs 9,000 per annum

3 The Rao asks that this payment be made from October 1st, 1883, when the allowance of salt ceased This is in accordance with my proposal as made in my letter No 116, dated 24th May

4 The payments should, I think, be made half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st The first instalment is now due and the second will be due on 1st of October next

5 There has been much delay in obtaining *Kharitas* containing all that was necessary, and not containing anything which hereafter might be embarrassing The Darbár for a long time contended that the Salt Treaty gave it a right to exclude Government salt This the Treaty obviously does not do, and I have carefully resisted the introduction of any words into the Ráj communications on the subject which implied such a right On this account I declined to forward more than one of the *Kharitas* sent

6 The last thing I took exception to was the omission of any mention of the freedom of Government salt and of the intention of the Darbár to take no duty of any kind on salt which had paid the Government tax

7 The *Kharitas* sent are, I think, now taken together, satisfactory

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Translation of a Kharita, from His Highness the Rao of Sirohi, dated 28th June 1884, to the Agent to Governor General, Rájputána

After usual compliments

I have received your *Kharita,* dated 17th (18th) March last, relating to the supply by Government of 18,000 maunds of half duty salt to my State

In lieu of the annual allowance of 18,000 maunds of half duty salt I agree to receive annually Rs 9,000, the sum fixed with a view to Sirohi subjects being supplied with cheap and good salt, and hope that the payment will be made regularly in addition to the sum of Rs 1,800 which the Darbár receives annually under Article 4 of the Salt Treaty dated 14th April 1879

The Darbár has received salt due up to end of September 1883, the cash payment should therefore commence from 1st October 1883

It would be advisable if the Government Salt Department sold salt at all the Railway stations in Sirohi and the Banias were allowed to sell at

Translation of a Kharita, dated 21st July 1884, *from His Highness the Rao of Sirohi to the Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána.*

After usual compliments.

On the 28th June a *Kharita* was sent to you through Colonel Powlett regarding the annual cash payment to this Ráj of 9,000 rupees, in lieu of the allowance of 18,000 maunds of half duty salt.

Colonel Powlett in his reply, dated 12th July, pointed out that no reference was made in the above *Kharita* to the free sale in Sirohi of Government duty paid salt. About this a proclamation has already been issued, but I enclose, for your information, copy of another proclamation which I have now issued and hope you will kindly cause the proposals contained in the above mentioned *Kharita* to be carried out soon informing me of the same.

Translation of a notification issued by the Sirohi Darbár, dated 21st July 1884.

Hitherto the Sirohi State was selling salt to its subjects. Now under a new arrangement with the British Government that Government will sell salt in Sirohi. A proclamation has already been issued to this effect and it is now again notified that henceforth the Ráj will levy no tax on salt nor will it place any restrictions on the sale of salt which has paid Government duty.

Salt Agreement

Udaipur

Agreement for the security of the salt revenue of British India, in the event of abolition of the Inland Customs Line, between the British Government and His Highness Sujjun Singh, Mahárána of Udaipur, Mewar, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Major Thomas Cadell, V C, Political Agent of Mewar, under authority from Major E R C Bradford, C S I, Agent to Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by Mehta Rai Punah Lal, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárána of Udaipur.

Article I

His Highness the Mahárána of Udaipur agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Mewar State from the date on which this Agreement comes into force

Provided that if at any subsequent time His Highness the Mahárána desires to reconstruct and reopen works sufficient for the manufacture of a quantity of edible salt not exceeding 15,000 maunds annually, the British Government, on receiving notice not less than twelve months beforehand, will allow certain works selected by officials of the Mahárána to be reopened under proper safeguards and conditions Returns of the outturn of such works shall be furnished annually to the British Government.

Article II

His Highness the Mahárana agrees to prevent the import into, and export from, Mewar of any salt whatever other than salt on which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the one thousand maunds of salt mentioned in Article VI.

Article III

No transit duty shall be levied within the Mewar State upon salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

Article IV

In consideration of the faithful and effective observance of the conditions specified in Articles I and II of this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay yearly to His Highness the Mahárana of Udaipur the following sums in British currency —

For compensation for loss of revenue to the State, and to landholders caused by the suppression of the salt works so long as all salt works shall remain closed in Mewar, Rupees two thousand and nine hundred (2,900) And His Highness the Mahárána agrees to distribute out of the sum of Rupees two thousand and nine hundred aforesaid, the sums allotted to the several Jágírdárs and others entitled to compensation in accordance with the Schedule A attached to this Agreement

For the charges which may be incurred by His Highness the Mahárána in preventing the reopening of the suppressed works, or the extension of any

hereafter opened by permission, and in preventing the illicit export of salt—Rupees ten thousand (10,000).

ARTICLE V.

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Mahárána of Udaipur of the conditions specified in Article III of this Agreement, and having regard to the probable diminution of the Mahárána's present revenue from transit duties upon salt, which is to be anticipated from the levying of the British duty at the Salt Sources in Márwár, and elsewhere, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Mahárána annually the sum of Rupees thirty-five thousand (35,000).

ARTICLE VI.

Modified *Vide* letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1211, dated 14th June 1879 (page 68).

The British Government agree to permit His Highness the Mahárána of Udaipur to purchase annually from the salt works at Pachbadra, for the consumption of the people of his State, at a price which shall not exceed a maximum of eight annas per maund, one hundred and twenty-five thousand (1,25,000) British Indian maunds of salt, in equal half-yearly instalments. The British duty on the salt thus purchased shall be levied at half the full rate of duty at the time leviable at the works from which the salt is supplied:

Provided that, in the event of any salt works being reopened in Mewar, under the 1st Article of this Agreement, the estimated yield of those works may, if the British Government so desire, be deducted from the quantity of salt allotted under this Article.

The British Government also undertake to deliver annually at Pachbadra, for the use of His Highness the Mahárána, one thousand maunds of salt of good quality, free of all charges whatsoever.

The salt mentioned in this Article shall be forthwith removed into the Mewar State, and shall not be re-exported therefrom.

ARTICLE VII.

If any considerable stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Mewar State when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárána will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as His Highness may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE VIII.

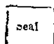
In the event of its being proved by experience that the arrangements made in accordance with this Agreement by His Highness the Mahárána of Udaipur for the safety of the British salt revenue are practically insufficient, or in the event of its being proved to the full satisfaction of the British Government that the quantity of salt provided for the consumption and use of the people of the Mewar State in Article VI is materially insufficient, this Agreement will be open to revision.

ARTICLE IX

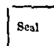
This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government

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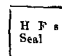
Signed at Udaipur on the 12th day of February A D one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine



(Sd) T. CADELL, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Mewar



(Sd) M R SUJJUN SINGH



(Sd) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 8th day of May 1879

(Sd) A C LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE A

List of Jágirdárs and others entitled to compensation on account of the suppression of the salt works in Mewar under Article IV of the Agreement between the British Government and His Highness SUJJUN SINGH, *Máhárána of Udaipur*

	Names of Jágirdárs &c	Rs	a	p	Amount of compensation	Remarks
	Udaipur	Rs	a	p	Rs	
1	Chief of Iuwas	80	0	0		
2	„ Para	80	0	0		
3	Madree	127	8	0		
4	Chanee	21	4	0		
5	Thanha	8	0	0		
6	„ Joorah	375	0	0		
7	Oghna	98	0	0		
8	„ Panurwa	3[illegible]8	0	0		
	Total	1 117	12	0		
	British currency				900	
9	Jágirdár of Kal as				[illegible]90	
10	Rawut of As n				500	On account of Bhoj Sagar Bhateru Gopal Sagur Dulapura Thallan Amesbar Bursari &c
11	Village of Rugnathpura				150	
12	Thakur of S rdhargarh				50	
13	Thakur of Badnor				1[illegible]5	On account of Larsala Chandra Jarura, Rojura Jabarka Tonkurwar &c
14	Jágirdár of Dholi				1[illegible]	
	Carried over				2 [illegible]40	

ARTICLE VII

This Agreement is considered to have come into force on the 1st October 1881.

Signed at Bundi on the 18th day of January A D one thousand eight hundred and eighty two

(Sd) W J W MUIR, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk

(Sd) P GANGA SAHAI,
Minister of the Bundi State

(Sd) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the 11th day of February A D 1882

(Sd) C GRANT,
Secy to the Govt of India Foreign Dept

List of Saltpetre Works existing in the Bundi State

Names of villages	Number of works
Ar ta	1
Lesarda	4
Soâ a	1
Nae wa	1
Dablana	1
Sâmedi	1
Iâl a	1
I ola da	1
Sa u S tteo La Kl ra	1
N moda	1
D l	1
Ia s	1
Nau â a	1
Total	16

Modification of the Salt Agreements with Bundi and other States

Letter from J A CRAWFORD *Esq Offg Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, No 710—I dated the 21st February 1888*

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with Sir E Bradford's letter No 1375—G , dated the 15th May 1884, regarding proposals to revise the salt agreements with certain Native States in Rájputána

2 The Governor General in Council, upon further consideration of this matter, is of opinion that the existing restrictions on import, export and transit of salt in the States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Kishangarh, Shahpura, Lawa, Dholpur, Bundi, Tonk, Karauli and Jhalawar, and the restriction on import only which the Kotah State is bound to enforce, may now be withdrawn tentatively, and without prejudice to the complete rights of the Government to re-inforce the treaty stipulations, should such a course be thought necessary for the protection of the British salt revenue.

2. On receipt of your letter I called on the Bundi Darbár to forward me a small sample of the *Khari* for the manufacture of which permission is desired. In answer to my request the accompanying sample, which is herewith forwarded to you, was sent to me. I have had it roughly tested by the Agency Surgeon who has pronounced it to be a coarse sulphate of soda in no way fit for edible purposes. In connection with this I would call your attention to letter No. 42 of 16th April 1877 addressed by A. O. Hume, Esquire, on special duty, to the officiating Agent, Governor General. From enquiries I have made, it appears that this sulphate of soda is distinguished by the name of bitter *Khari* from edible salt which is known as sweet *Khari*, and that the process of extracting an edible salt from the bitter *Khari* is not known to the manufacturers. It is probable also that, if attempted, the salt thus manufactured would cost more than salt bought in the usual way.

3. I trust therefore that it may be found possible to grant permission for the manufacture of bitter *Khari* for the purpose of leather curing, as those who follow the industry are seriously affected by the high price they have to pay for salt to be utilized for the purpose. In lieu of the amount asked for in my former letter, the Darbár now asks that permission may be granted to manufacture a total amount of two thousand maunds in the following eight villages :—

1. Padra.
2. Lesarda.
3. Nyagaon *alias* Chattargunj.
4. Sarsala.
5. Biruj.
6. Nautara.
7. Jelowda.
8. Kapran.

4. I am convinced that the Bundi Darbár may be relied on to adhere strictly to any conditions that may be imposed and to guard against any illicit manufacture of edible salt under the pretence of manufacturing bitter *Khari*.

Letter No. 344, *dated 28th October* 1889, *from* A. D. CAREY, ESQ., C.S., *Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, to the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.*

In continuation of my letter No. 158-D., dated 16th May last, I have the honour to recommend that licenses for the manufacture of *Khari* (impure sulphate of soda) should not be granted in the village of Kapran, the soil of which appears from the analysis to contain 50 per cent. more salt than sulphate of soda and in the village of Jelowla (Jelowda) in the soil of which nearly as much salt as sulphate of soda is present. There is no objection to licenses being granted in the seven other villages mentioned in your letter.

2. I should be much obliged if you would kindly inform me in what villages (if any) the Bundi Darbár finally decides to grant permission to manufacture *Khari*.

Letter No. 65D., dated 17th February 1890, from A. D. CAREY, ESQ., C.S., *Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, to the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.*

In reply to your letter No. 57, dated 3rd instant, I have the honour to state that permission may be granted for the manufacture of bitter *Khari* in the remaining seven* villages referred to:—

List of villages.

1. Sarsala.
2. Nayagaon *alias* Chattargunj.
3. Nautara.
4. Biruj.
5. Lesarda.
6. Padra.
7. Chattarpur.

* NOTE.—Chattarpur subsequently added at the request of the Darbár when the villages were inspected by Mr. Dawes, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue.

Salt Agreement.

TONK

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN OF TONK, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR W J. W MUIR, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, under authority from LIEUTENANT COLONEL C K M WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputaná, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General in Council, and on the other part by SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD OBED-ULLAH KHAN, C S I., in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Nawáb of Tonk

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk agrees to suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Tonk State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt works, if any, so that salt cannot there be made Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the *boná fide* manufacture of saltpetre at the works mentioned in the Schedule attached now existing within the Tonk State, or the opening at any time, with the previous knowledge of the Political Agent, of such new saltpetre works as the Nawáb of Tonk may consider necessary

ARTICLE II

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied on salt, whether exported from, or imported into, or sold in, or carried through, the Tonk State

ARTICLE III

His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Tonk State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government

ARTICLE IV

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk of the stipulations in this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk, in lieu of import, export, transit, sale, and every other charge on salt, the sum of twelve thousand rupees annually, and as compensation for the suppression of the *Khari* salt works throughout the Tonk State, the sum of eight thousand rupees annually

ARTICLE V

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties

ARTICLE VI

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the British Government and the Nawáb of Tonk, except in so far as its provisions may be repugnant thereto

Letter No. 65D., dated 17th February 1890, from A. D. CAREY, ESQ., C.S., *Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra, to the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.*

In reply to your letter No. 57, dated 3rd instant, I have the honour to state that permission may be granted for the manufacture of bitter *Khari* in the remaining seven* villages referred to:—

List of villages.

1. Sarsala.
2. Nayagaon *alias* Chattargunj.
3. Nautara.
4. Biruj.
5. Lesarda.
6. Padra.
7. Chattarpur.

* NOTE.—Chattarpur subsequently added at the request of the Darbár when the villages were inspected by Mr. Dawes, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue.

Salt Agreement.

TONK.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS NAWÁB MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN OF TONK, his heirs and *successors, executed on the one part by* MAJOR W. J. W. MUIR, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, under authority from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputaná, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General in Council, and on the other part by SAHIBZADA MUHAMMAD OBED-ULLAH KHAN, C.S.I., in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Nawáb of Tonk.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk agrees to suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Tonk State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt works, if any, so that salt cannot there be made. *Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the bonâ fide* manufacture of saltpetre at the works mentioned in the Schedule attached now existing within the Tonk State, or the opening at any time, with the previous knowledge of the Political Agent, of such new saltpetre works as the Nawáb of Tonk may consider necessary.

ARTICLE II.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied on salt, whether exported from, or imported into, or sold in, or carried through, the Tonk State.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Tonk State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk of the stipulations in this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Nawáb of Tonk, in lieu of import, export, transit, sale, and every other charge on salt, the sum of twelve thousand rupees annually; and as compensation for the suppression of the *Khari* salt works throughout the Tonk State, the sum of eight thousand rupees annually.

ARTICLE V.

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the British Government and the Nawáb of Tonk, except in so [illegible] provisions may be repugnant thereto.

ARTICLE VII.

This Agreement is considered to have come into force on the 1st October 1881.

Signed at Deoli on the 9th day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(Sd.) MD. OBED-ULLAH KHAN, C.S.I.

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, MAJOR,
Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the 11th day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

List of existing Saltpetre Works in the Tonk State.

Pargannah.	Villages.	Number of works.	
Tonk	Muhammadgarh	3	12 Total.
	Lavadar	1	
	Sankhna	1	
	Nirbana	1	
	Sundeela	1	
	Senewa	1	
	Chandlai	1	
	Borokhandi Kalan	1	
	Peeploo	1	
	Sondhiphul	1	
Aligarh	Barana	1	5 Total.
	Gangli	1	
	Khatowli	1	
	Patowli	1	
	Bamania	1	

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710—I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Salt Agreement

SHAHPURA

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and NAHAR SINGH, RÁJA DHIRAJ of SHAHPURA, his heirs and successors executed on the one part by MAJOR W J W MUIR, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, under authority from LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES KENNETH MACKENZIE WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General in Council, and on the other part by the RÁJA DHIRAJ NAHAR SINGH

ARTICLE I

The Rája Dhiraj of Shahpura agrees to suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Shahpura State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt works, if any, so that salt cannot there be made Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the *boná fide* manufacture of saltpetre at the works mentioned in the Schedule attached now existing within the Shahpura State, or the opening at any time, with the previous knowledge of the Political Agent, of such new saltpetre works as the Rája Dhiraj of Shahpura may consider necessary

ARTICLE II

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied on salt, whether exported from, or imported into, or sold in, or carried through, the Shahpura State

ARTICLE III

The Rája Dhiraj of Shahpura agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within the Shahpura State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government

ARTICLE IV

In consideration of the effective observance by the Rája Dhiraj of Shahpura of the stipulations in this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay to the Rája Dhiraj of Shahpura, in lieu of import, export, transit, and every other charge on salt, the sum of rupees three thousand annually, and as compensation for the suppression of all the *Khari* salt works in the State, the sum of rupees two thousand annually

ARTICLE V

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties

ARTICLE VI

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the British Government and the Rája Dhiraj of Shahpura, except in so far as the provisions may be repugnant thereto

ARTICLE VII.

This Agreement is considered to have come into force on the 1st October 1881.

Signed at Deoli on the sixteenth day of March A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Signature of Rája Dhiraj Nahar Singh of Shahpura.

(In Hindi.)

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Simla, on the twenty-second day of August A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

List of existing Saltpetre works in the Shahpura State.

Villages.	Number of works.
Shahpura	2
Kanichan-bara	2
Kanichan-chota	1
Qadishaina	1

Signature of Rája Dhiraj Nahar Singh of Shahpura.

(In Hindi.)

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, MAJOR,

Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710-L, dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Salt Agreement.

KOTAH.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHÁRAO SUTTRU SAL OF KOTAH, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR C. A. BAYLAY, Political Agent, Kotah, under authority from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES KENNETH MACKENZIE WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General in Council, and on the other part by MUNIM HARI BALLAB, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárao of Kotah.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Mahárao agrees to prohibit absolutely, and to prevent, the manufacture of edible salt within any part of the Kotah State, but the British Government agree to permit the petty works noted in Schedule A, annexed to this Agreement, to be kept open for the manufacture of saltpetre and *khari** salt for industrial purposes, and His Highness the Mahárao agrees so to supervise these works as to prevent their total outturn in any one year exceeding two thousand (2,000) maunds of *khari* salt, and three hundred (300) maunds of saltpetre, and to furnish to the British Government annual returns of the outturn from each of these works.

ARTICLE II.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied on salt whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Kotah State.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Mahárao agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Kotah State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Mahárao of Kotah of the stipulation in this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Mahárao of Kotah, in lieu of import, export, transit, and every other charge on salt, the sum of rupees sixteen thousand (Rs. 16,000) annually.

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* NOTE.—Most of the *khari* salt made in Kotah is sulphate of soda. There is, however, some salt soil in the state from which earth salt can be manufactured, and the manufacture of salt for
In practice, however,
for example, the letter
le No 2 of March 1894;
y No. 1410, dated 25th
ommissioner, Northern
and his reply No. 545,

ARTICLE VII.

This Agreement is considered to have come into force on the 1st October 1881.

Signed at Deoli on the sixteenth day of March A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Signature of Rája Dhiraj Nahar Singh of Shahpura.

(In Hindi.)

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Simla, on the twenty-second day of August A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

List of existing Saltpetre works in the Shahpura State.

Villages.	Number of works.
Shahpura	2
Kanichan-bara	2
Kanichan-chota	1
Qadishaina	1

Signature of Rája Dhiraj Nahar Singh of Shahpura.

(In Hindi.)

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR, MAJOR,
Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710-I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Salt Agreement.

KOTAH.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHÁRAO SUTTRU SAL OF KOTAH, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR C. A. BAYLAY, Political Agent, Kotah, under authority from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES KENNETH MACKENZIE WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General in Council, and on the other part by MUNIM HARI BALLAB, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárao of Kotah.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Mahárao agrees to prohibit absolutely, and to prevent, the manufacture of edible salt within any part of the Kotah State, but the British Government agree to permit the petty works noted in Schedule A, annexed to this Agreement, to be kept open for the manufacture of saltpetre and *khari** salt for industrial purposes, and His Highness the Mahárao agrees so to supervise these works as to prevent their total outturn in any one year exceeding two thousand (2,000) maunds of *khari* salt, and three hundred (300) maunds of saltpetre, and to furnish to the British Government annual returns of the outturn from each of these works.

ARTICLE II.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied on salt whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Kotah State.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Mahárao agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Kotah State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Mahárao of Kotah of the stipulation in this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Mahárao of Kotah, in lieu of import, export, transit, and every other charge on salt, the sum of rupees sixteen thousand (Rs. 16,000) annually.

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* NOTE.—Most of the *khari* salt made in Kotah is sulphate of soda. There is, however, some salt soil in the state from which earth salt can be manufactured; and the manufacture of salt for industrial purposes, so long as it is inedible, is authorised by the Agreement In practice, however, *khari* salt in Kotah has been generally understood to be sulphate of soda See, for example, the letter [illegible] March 1894; [illegible], dated 25th [illegible] r, Northern [illegible] ly No. 545,

II.—Statement showing the detail of the petty works permitted to be kept open for the manufacture of saltpetre in the Kotah State together with the maximum outturn allowable :—

No.	Nizamat.	Village.	Saltpetre. No. of Agars.	Present outturn.	Additional outturn allowable if required.	Maximum outturn authorized.	Remarks.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1	Anta ...	Barwa	2	3	3	6	
2		Sorsan	1	...	11	11	
			3	3	14	17	
3	Baran ...	Baran	2	12	...	12	
4		Semli	1	12	...	12	
			3	24	...	24	
5	Barodh ...	Borkhera	1	...	4	4	
6		Jiaheri	2	...	6	6	
7		Morpa	3	...	12	12	
8		Napahera	4	...	12	12	
			10	...	34	34	
9	Digod ...	Amarpura	1	..	14	14	
10		Digod	1	...	18	18	
11		Mehudi	1	...	2	2	
12		Polai Khurd ...	1	...	7	7	
13		Sholi	1	...	2	2	
			5	...	43	43	
14	Etáwah ...	Rajopa	1	18	30	48	
			1	18	30	48	
15	Kotah ...	Kotah	5	...	134	134	
			5	...	134	134	
		TOTAL ...	27	45	255	300	

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY:
The 8th November 1881.

(Sd.) C. A. BAYLAY, MAJOR,
Political Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

Referred to in Article V of the Agreement.

Statement of the sums to be paid annually by His Highness the Mahárao of Kotah to the Kotri Chiefs and their Jágírdárs, therein mentioned, in lieu of the income hitherto derived by the said Kotri Chiefs and their Jágirdárs from the taxation of salt within the limit of their estates.

No.		Name and designation of Kotri Chiefs and their Jagírdárs.	Amount of annual compensation. Rs. a. p.
1	Indargar ...	Mahárája Sher Singh of Indargarh	1,800 0 0
2		Do. Durjan Lal, Jagírdár of Jatwari	10 0 0
3		Do. Arjun Singh, Jagírdár of Chapole	10 0 0
4		Do. Moti Singh, Jagírdár of Nimola	100 0 0
5	Khatoli ...	Do. Bhairo Singh of Khatoli	160 0 0
6		Do. Indur Sal, Jagírdár of Kherli	15 0 0
7		Do. Goolab Singh, Jágírdár of Karila	10 0 0
8		Do. Ajit Singh, Jagírdár of Pharera	10 0 0
9	Gainta ...	Do. Madho Singh of Gainta	300 0 0
10		Do. Bairi Sal, Jagírdár of Morkhanna	10 0 0
11		Do. Runjit Singh of Pusood	185 0 0
12		Do. Guman Singh of Pipulda	170 0 0
13		Do. Gagan Sal of Balwan	70 0 0
14		Do. Davi Singh of Antarda	50 0 0
15		Do. Sobhag Singh of Karwar	100 0 0
		Total ...	3,000 0 0

(Sd.) C. A. BAYLAY, MAJOR,
Political Agent.

SCHEDULE C

Referred to in Article V of the Agreement

Statement of the sums to be paid annually by His Highness the Mahárao of Kotah to certain Jagírdárs of the Kotah State, therein mentioned, in lieu of the income hitherto derived by the said Jagirdárs from *Bhoom* levied on salt in transit through their estates

No	Name and designation of Jagirdar	Amount of annual compensation
		Rs a p
1	Apji Amar Singh of Palaita	80 0 0
2	Apji Ajit Singh of Koela	95 0 0
	Total	175 0 0

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY
The 8th November 1881

(Sd) C A BAYLAY, MAJOR,
Political Agent

SCHEDULE D

Showing the sums payable to the Jagírdárs of the Kotah State for the abolition of *Mappa* duties on salt at twenty years' purchase

No	Name and designation of Jagírdar	Amount of compensation payable
		Rs a p
1	Apji Amar Singh of Palaita	2 000 0 0
2	Apji Ajit Singh of Koela	5,000 0 0
3	Mahárajа Nahar Singh of Bamulia	600 0 0
4	Apji Kishan Singh of Rajgarh	140 0 0
5	Raj Rup Singh of Kunari	530 0 0
6	Pandit Moti Lal	2 720 0 0
7	The Rai Rathorji	670 0 0
8	The Maji Sahiba Marsingot	350 0 0
9	Khawas Guman Rai	700 0 0
10	Kabraji Bhawani Dan	1 000 0 0
11	Bhandar Sri Gardhan	1 850 0 0
12	Sri Achirajji Maha Prabhu	[illegible]85 0 0
	Total	15 90[illegible] 0 0

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,
The 8th November 1881

(Sd) C A BAYLAY, MAJOR,
Political Agent.

Supply of 300 maunds of Salt duty free for the personal use of the Maharao of Kotah.

No. 2910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

To

THE OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER OF
NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1882.

In reply to your letter No. 156C., dated the 30th October 1882, I am directed to say that a recommendation by the Agent, Governor General, Rájputána, for the annual supply of 300 maunds of duty free salt to the Kotah State, was approved in paragraph 7 of Foreign Department letter No. 532 I.P., dated 4th July 1881, but that by an oversight no provision for the supply appears to have been made in the Agreement concluded with the State.

2. The Governor General in Council however authorises you to deliver 300 maunds of salt annually at Sambhar free of cost and duty for the personal use of His Highness the Mahárao of Kotah, as long as the Agreement with His Highness continues in force. The Darbár should be given to understand that after delivery is given of the salt, it should be promptly removed into the Kotah State, and that it should not be used for purposes of traffic or re-exported therefrom.

(Sd.) R. LOGAN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to the Agent, Governor General, Rájputána.

Para. 6 of a letter from the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to the Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar, No. 1565, *dated* 21*st June* 1904.

6. Two or three 'Rassi' (impure carbonate of soda) factories are reported to be worked in the village of Karwar in the jagir of one of the Kotri Chiefs. The Agreement does not provide for the establishment of such works, but if the manufacturers are properly supervised and the works are not allowed to become salt works in disguise, it will not be necessary for this Department to raise any objection.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710 I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Salt Agreement.

JHALAWAR

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRAJ RANA ZALIM SINGH OF JHALAWAR, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR H B ABBOTT, Political Superintendent, Jhalawar, under authority from LIEUTENANT COLONEL C K M WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General in Council, and on the other part by THAKUR BIJEY SINGH, APJI NIRPUT SINGH, DHABAI BUXU RAM, AND DHABAI SHEO BUX, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon them by the Maháráj Rána of Jhalawar

ARTICLE I

His Highness the Maháráj Rána agrees to suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Jhalawar State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt works, if any, so that salt cannot there be made.

ARTICLE II

No tax, toll, transit duty or due of any kind whatever shall be levied on salt, whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through the Jhalawar State

ARTICLE III

His Highness the Maháráj Rána agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Jhalawar State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government

ARTICLE IV

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Maháráj Rána of Jhalawar of the stipulation in this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Mahárај Rána of Jhalawar, in lieu of import, export, transit and every other charge on salt, the sum of Rs 7,000 (seven thousand) annually

ARTICLE V

The losses to the Jagirdárs (named in Schedule A) consequent on the abolition of the aforesaid duties having been considered in concert by the British Government and *His Highness the Maháráj Rána of Jhalawar*, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the sum of Rupees 250 (two hundred and fifty) annually for distribution to the Jagírdárs in accordance with Schedule A

ARTICLE VI

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties

ARTICLE VII

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the British Government and the Maháráj Rána of Jhalawar, except so far as its provisions may be repugnant thereto

ARTICLE VIII.

This Agreement is considered to have come into force on the 1st October 1881.

Signed at the Chaoni Jhalrapatun on the fourteenth day of September A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(Seal.) (Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,
Political Superintendent.

(Seal.) Signature of Thákur Bijey Singh.

(H.E.'s Seal.) (Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

(Seal.) Ditto Apji Nirput Singh.

(Seal.) Ditto Dhabai Buxu Ram.

(Seal.) Ditto Dhabai Sheo Bux.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the eighth day of April A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE A.

Showing the names and amounts of compensation each Jagírdár is entitled to receive in the Jhalawar State in lieu of salt duty.

No.	Name of Jagírdár.	Amount of annual compensation. Rs. a. p	Remarks.
1	Thakur Bijey Singh of Sarthal	115 0 0	
2	Raoji of Kundla	55 0 0	
3	Thakur Guman Singh of Bamori	28 0 0	
4	„ Sultan Singh of Ametha	22 0 0	
5	Patell of Kirpapore	21 0 0	
6	Thakur Zore Singh	5 0 0	
7	„ Joogul Singh	4 0 0	
	Total ...	250 0 0	

(Seal.) (Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, MAJOR,
Political Superintendent.

(Seal.) Signature of Thakur Bijey Singh.

(Seal.) Ditto Apji Nirput Singh.

(Seal.) Ditto Dhabai Buxu Ram.

(Seal.) Ditto Dhabai Sheo Bux.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710—I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Letter No. 263 I.A., dated the 30th January 1899 from the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The prohibitions contained in the Salt Agreement of 1881 with the Jhalawar State have been reproduced in the Sanad. The payment of Rs. 7,000 secured by Article 4 of the Agreement was made in recognition of a right which vested in the former Jhalawar State, and neither the Kotah State nor the new State has any claim to it. The Governmet of India have, however, been pleased as an act of grace to continue to the new State a proportionate payment of Rs. 2,500 on condition that the State shall pay to the subordinate landholders mentioned in the Agreement and their successors the compensation amounting to Rs. 250 a year which they have hitherto received.

Salt Agreement.

KISHANGARH.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRÁJ DHIRAJ MAHÁRÁJA PIRTHI SINGH BAHADUR of Kishangarh, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by COLONEL WILLIAM HOWELL BEYNON, Political Agent, Kishangarh, Rájputána, under authority from MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by MEHTA SOBHAG SINGH, Dewan of Kishangarh, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárája of Kishangarh.

ARTICLE I.

The Mahárája of Kishangarh agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Kishangarh State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy existing salt works, if any, so that salt cannot be there made.

ARTICLE II.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever, shall be levied on salt, sugar, or any other article whatsoever, whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Kishangarh State:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the levy by the Mahárája of Kishangarh of any octroi, *choongi*, or other cess or duty on any articles imported into any town within the Kishangarh State, the population of which exceeds 5,000 inhabitants, for actual consumption within the said town:

Provided also that nothing in this Article shall be held to debar the Mahárája of Kishangarh from levying any such duty on *bhang*, *ganja*, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation as he may consider necessary for excise purposes.

ARTICLE III.

The Mahárája of Kishangarh agrees to prohibit and prevent the importation into, or consumption within, the Kishangarh State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government and the fifty maunds of salt mentioned in Article VII.

ARTICLE IV.

The Mahárája agrees also, if so required by the British Government, to prohibit the export from his State into British territory of any of the intoxicating drugs or preparations referred to at the close of Article II.

ARTICLE V.

If any considerable stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Kishangarh State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárája will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks, and will give

the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as he may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, the salt on which the duty may be paid shall be restored to them.

ARTICLE VI.

The losses of salt manufacturers within the Kishangarh State having been considered in concert by the British Government and the Mahárája of Kishangarh, the British Government hereby agree to pay the Mahárája of Kishangarh the sum of Rupees five thousand (Rupees 5,000) by way of compensation to the said persons, and the Mahárája undertakes to expend the said sum of Rupees 5,000 for the benefit of the said persons.

ARTICLE VII.

So long as the Mahárája of Kishangarh duly and efficiently observes the stipulations hereinbefore contained, the British Government agree to pay to him yearly the sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand (Rupees 25,000) in half-yearly instalments, the first instalment to be paid after the expiration of six months from the date on which this Agreement comes into force.

Further the British Government engage to deliver yearly at Sambhar, free of cost and duty, fifty (50) maunds of salt of good quality for the use of the Mahárája of Kishangarh to any one empowered by the said Mahárája in that behalf. This salt shall be forthwith removed into the Kishangarh State, and shall not be re-exported therefrom.

ARTICLE VIII.

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both parties.

ARTICLE IX.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any treaty now existing between the British Government and the Mahárája of Kishangarh, except in so far as its provisions may be repugnant thereto.

ARTICLE X.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Jaipur on the 1st day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Seal.)

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, COL.,
Political Agent, Jaipur and Kishangarh.

(Seal.)

(Sd.) MEHTA SOBHAG SINGH,
Dewan.



(Sd.) DHIRAJ MAHARAJ PIRTHI SINGH, *Bahadur.*



(Sd.) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 8th day of May A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710—I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Letter No. 1517, dated 9th June 1891, from Lt.-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Offg. Resident, Jaipur, to the Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar, applying for permission on behalf of the Kishangarh Darbár to manufacture impure carbonate of soda (Khara or Rassi).

I have the honour to state that the Kishangarh Darbár has applied to me for permission to manufacture Khara or Rassi which, as you are no doubt aware, is an impure carbonate of soda used for the colouring of cloths.

2. *The distinction between Khara or Khar and Khari does not appear to have been originally recognized and this probably led to the stoppage of the manufacture of Khara in the Kishangarh State. The Darbár has hitherto imported it from other Native States, but with a view to economy it is proposed to manufacture it locally.*

3. *I do not think that the making of this saline substance is an infringement of the Salt Treaty, but as there is obvious danger of the permission being taken as a cover for illegal traffic in Khari, which is capable of being converted into edible salt, I doubt whether it is advisable to comply with the Darbar's request and before passing final orders I would be much obliged by an expression of your views in the matter.*

4. *In order to guard against the contravention of Treaty obligations the Darbár proposes introducing the following measures :—*

(1) *No person to have the privilege of manufacture or wholesale dealing without previously obtaining a license which will be given for a fixed period only.*

(2) *A Ráj Sepoy to be appointed under the order of the Kotwal to be constantly on the spot during the manufacturing season for the purposes of supervision in view to prevention of salt manufacture and to see to the storing of the Khara.*

(3) *During the manufacturing season the Kotwal to inspect the factory at least once a week and to submit a report weekly to the Hakim of the*

Parganah. The latter in his turn to inspect the factory once a month and to send in his report to the Appellate Court.

NOTE.—Manufacture of *Khara* or *Rasn* (impure carbonate of soda), at Rupangarh declared to be unobjectionable Manufacture at Araeen objected to, as the soil in the neighbourhood contains a large quantity of common salt.

(Letter No. 342*D., dated* 13*th December* 1892, *from A. B. Patterson, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to the Resident, Jaipur).*

NOTE.—The manufacture of saltpetre at the following villages in the State of Kishangarh has been declared to be open to no objection :—

Rupangarh, Bandar, Sindri, Sarwar, Araeen, Naraina, Gothiana, Akhoria, Jharol and Kuchil.

Kishangarh itself declared to be a dangerously saline site.

Salt Memorandum.

Láwa.

Memorandum of conditions regarding the manufacture of Salt, and the levy of duties within the Láwa Estate, agreed to by the Thákur of Láwa for future observance.

Article I.

The Thákur of Láwa agrees to suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Láwa Estate, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt works, if any, so that salt cannot be there made.

Article II.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever, shall be levied by, or with the permission or knowledge of the Thákur of Láwa, on salt, sugar or any other article whatsoever, whether exported from or imported into, or carried through, the Láwa Estate:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to debar the Thákur of Láwa from levying any such duty on *bhang*, *gánja*, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation, as he may consider necessary for excise purposes.

Article III.

The Thákur of Láwa agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Láwa Estate, of any salt whatever, other than salt on which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the ten maunds of salt mentioned in Article V.

Article IV.

If any considerable stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Láwa Estate at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Thákur of Láwa will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as he may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

Article V.

In consideration of the due and effectual observance by the Thákur of Láwa of all the stipulations hereinbefore provided, the British Government agree to pay to him yearly the sum of Rupees seven hundred in half-yearly instalments, the first nstalment to be paid after the expiration of six months from the date on which this Agreement comes into force.

Further, the British Government engage to deliver yearly, at Sambhar, free of cost and duty, ten maunds of salt of good quality, for the use of the Thákur of Láwa, toa ny one empowered by him in that behalf.

ARTICLE VI.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government

Signed at Láwa on the 17th day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.



(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, COL.,
Political Agent, Jaipur.



(Sd.) DIRSET SINGH,
Thákur of Láwa.



(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Memorandum was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 8th day of May A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

NOTE —Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively, withdrawn See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 710—I, dated 21st February 1888 on page 71

Salt Agreement.

ALWAR.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS SEWAI MANGAL SINGH BAHADUR, Mahárao Rája of Alwar, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR VICTOR EDWARD LAW, Political Agent at Alwar, under authority from MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájpútána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by RAI BAHADUR PANDIT RUP NARAIN, Member of the State Council of Alwar, in virture of the full powers conferred upon him by the MAHÁRAO RÁJA of Alwar.

ARTICLE I.

THE Mahárao Rája agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within the Alwar State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy existing salt pans, so that salt cannot be made therein.

ARTICLE II.

No export, import, or transit duty of any kind, shall be levied within the Alwar State:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the levy by the Mahárao Rája of Alwar, of any octroi, *choongi*, or other cess or duty on any articles imported into any town within the Alwar State and intended for actual consumption therein, where such octroi, *choongi*, cess or duty is levied at the date of this Agreement coming into force, or where such town contains a population of not less than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants; and,

Provided further that nothing in this Article shall be held to debar the Mahárao Rája from levying any such duty on *bhang*, *gánja*, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation as he may consider necessary.

ARTICLE III.

The Mahárao Rája agrees to prevent the importation into, and consumption within, the Alwar State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the one thousand maunds of salt mentioned in Article VII.

ARTICLE IV.

The Mahárao Rája also agrees, if so required by the British Government, to prohibit the export from his State into British territory of any of the intoxicating drugs or preparations referred to at the close of Article II.

ARTICLE V.

If any considerable stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Alwar State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárao Rája will, if so

required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks of salt and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as he may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent at Alwar, or of paying to the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, the salt on which the duty may be paid shall be restored to them.

ARTICLE VI.

If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Mahárao Rája that private rights have in any case been infringed by the suppression of local manufacture above provided for, the Mahárao Rája will equitably compensate any persons, whose rights have been infringed for any losses thereby sustained.

ARTICLE VII.

So long as the Mahárao Rája of Alwar duly and efficiently observes the stipulations hereinbefore contained, the British Government agree to pay him yearly the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees in half-yearly instalments, the first instalment to be paid after the expiration of six months from the date on which this Agreement comes into force.

Further, the British Government engage to deliver yearly at Sambhar, free of cost and duty, one thousand maunds of salt of good quality, for the use of the Mahárao Rája of Alwar, to any one empowered by the said Mahárao Rája in that behalf. This salt shall be forthwith removed into the Alwar State and shall not be re-exported therefrom.

ARTICLE VIII.

None of the stipulations herein agreed upon shall be in any way set aside or modified without the previous consent of both parties.

ARTICLE IX.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any treaty now existing between the British Government and the Mahárao Rája of Alwar, except in so far as its provisions may be repugnant thereto.

ARTICLE X.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Alwar on the 18th day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Seal.) (Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent.

(Seal.) (Sd.) R. R. P... RUP NARAIN.

Signed at Alwar on the 17th day of April A.D. 1879.



(Sd.) MANGAL SINGH.



(Sd.) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

THIS Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 13th day of May A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Foreign Dept.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710—I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Letter No. 1656-G., *dated the 9th May* 1888, *from Major E. A. Fraser, First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána, to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.*

I have the honour to forward by direction of the Agent to the Governor General copies of the letters marginally noted and to request the favour of your opinion as to whether there is any objection to the Alwar Darbár manufacturing saltpetre both for consumption in the State and for export.

From Political Agent, Alwar,			No. 146G., dated 15th March 1888, with enclosures.
To	Ditto	ditto	No. 1002G., dated 5th April 1888.
From	Ditto	ditto	No. 231G., dated 26th April 1888, with enclosures.

Letter No. 42-C., dated the 19th May 1888, from A. D. Carey, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1656-G., dated 9th instant and its accompaniments, and to state that there is no objection so far as this Department is concerned, to the Alwar Darbár manufacturing saltpetre both for consumption within the State and for export.

2. In British territory licenses to manufacture saltpetre are not granted in villages the soil of which is strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium owing to the extreme difficulty of preventing the smuggling of salt under such circumstances, as salt is unavoidably produced in the process of saltpetre manufacture if it is present in the nitrous earth used. For this reason the soil of any village in which it is proposed to introduce the manufacture for the first time is inspected by an expert before licenses are granted. If the Alwar Darbár would like to adopt a similar rule I shall be happy, if requested, to depute an expert to examine and report on the soil of any villages in which the contractor proposes to establish factories. Such an inspection is practicable only during the hot weather when the saline properties of the soil are drawn to the surface. I may add that an examination of the kind is advantageous to the manufacturer as the presence of more than a very small percentage of salt in saltpetre (technically called the refraction of the saltpetre) greatly reduces its value in the Calcutta market.

Salt Agreement

BHARATPUR

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRÁJA BRIJANDUR SEWAI JASWANT SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG, G C S I, of Bharatpur, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR CHARLES GRANT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rájputána, under authority from MAJOR D R C BRADFORD, C S I, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by BUKSHI GUNGA RAM, Member of the State Council, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárája of Bharatpur

ARTICLE I

The Mahárája of Bharatpur agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Bharatpur State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt pans, so that salt cannot be there made

ARTICLE II

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied by, or with the permission or knowledge of, the Mahárája of Bharatpur on salt, sugar, or other saccharine produce, whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Bharatpur State provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the levy, at the town gates, of octroi, *choongi*, or other cess or duty on the said articles imported for actual consumption into towns the population of which exceeds 5,000 inhabitants

ARTICLE III

Tha Mahárája of Bharatpur agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Bharatpur State of any salt whatever other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the one thousand maunds of salt mentioned in Article VII

ARTICLE IV.

From the date on which this Agreement comes into force the Mahárája will refuse to sanction any further sales from stocks of salt then existing within the said State held partly or wholly by or on behalf of the Bharatpur State As soon after the said date as conveniently may be, these stocks shall be examined by officers to be appointed jointly by the Mahárája of Bharatpur and the British Government, and shall be then transferred to the British Government on payment of such price as the examining officers may appraise as their then present value

ARTICLE V

If any considerable private stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Bharatpur State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárája of Bharatpur will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such

Signed at Alwar on the 17th day of April A.D. 1879.



(Sd.) MANGAL SINGH.



(Sd.) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

THIS Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 13th day of May A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Foreign Dept.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710—I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Letter No. 1656-G., *dated the 9th May* 1888, *from Major E. A. Fraser, First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rájputána, to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.*

I have the honour to forward by direction of the Agent to the Governor General copies of the letters marginally noted and to request the favour of your opinion as to whether there is any objection to the Alwar Darbár manufacturing saltpetre both for consumption in the State and for export.

From Political Agent, Alwar,			No. 146G., dated 15th March 1888, with enclosures.
To	Ditto	ditto	No. 1002G., dated 5th April 1888.
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I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1656-G., dated 9th instant and its accompaniments, and to state that there is no objection so far as this Department is concerned, to the Alwar Darbár manufacturing saltpetre both for consumption within the State and for export.

2. In British territory licenses to manufacture saltpetre are not granted in villages the soil of which is strongly impregnated with chloride of sodium owing to the extreme difficulty of preventing the smuggling of salt under such circumstances, as salt is unavoidably produced in the process of saltpetre manufacture if it is present in the nitrous earth used. For this reason the soil of any village in which it is proposed to introduce the manufacture for the first time is inspected by an expert before licenses are granted. If the Alwar Darbár would like to adopt a similar rule I shall be happy, if requested, to depute an expert to examine and report on the soil of any villages in which the contractor proposes to establish factories. Such an inspection is practicable only during the hot weather when the saline properties of the soil are drawn to the surface. I may add that an examination of the kind is advantageous to the manufacturer as the presence of more than a very small percentage of salt in saltpetre (technically called the refraction of the saltpetre) greatly reduces its value in the Calcutta market.

Salt Agreement

BHARATPUR

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRÁJA BRIJANDUR SEWAI JASWANT SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG, G C S I, of Bharatpur, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR CHARLES GRANT, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rájputána, under authority from MAJOR E R C BRADFORD, C S I, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by BUKSHI GUNGA RAM, Member of the State Council, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárája of Bharatpur

ARTICLE I

The Mahárája of Bharatpur agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Bharatpur State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt pans, so that salt cannot be there made

ARTICLE II

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatever shall be levied by, or with the permission or knowledge of the Mahárája of Bharatpur on salt, sugar, or other saccharine produce, whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Bharatpur State provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the levy, at the town gates, of octroi, *choongi*, or other cess or duty on the said articles imported for actual consumption into towns the population of which exceeds 5,000 inhabitants

ARTICLE III

Tha Mahárája of Bharatpur agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Bharatpur State of any salt whatever other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the one thousand maunds of salt mentioned in Article VII

ARTICLE IV.

From the date on which this Agreement comes into force the Mahárája will refuse to sanction any further sales from stocks of salt then existing within the said State held partly or wholly by or on behalf of the Bharatpur State As soon after the said date as conveniently may be, these stocks shall be examined by officers to be appointed jointly by the Mahárája of Bharatpur and the British Government, and shall be then transferred to the British Government on payment of such price as the examining officers may appraise as their then present value

ARTICLE V

If any considerable private stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Bharatpur State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárája of Bharatpur will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such

stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as he may fix, in concurrence with the *Political Agent*, or of paying to the said Agent, such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

The losses of salt manufacturers and *Lágdárs* within the Bharatpur State having been considered in concert by the British Government and the Mahárája of Bharatpur, the British Government have paid to the Mahárája of Bharatpur the sum of Rs. 2,26,000 by way of compensation to the said persons, and the Mahárája has undertaken to distribute the said sum of Rs. 2,26,000 among the said persons.

ARTICLE VII.

The Mahárája declines to receive any compensation on account of the present suppression of his salt works, because he has independently determined on and ordered this, but in consideration of the due observance of the other stipulations hereinbefore provided, the British Government shall pay to the Mahárája of Bharatpur, with effect from the date on which this Agreement comes into force, the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 per annum, the said sum to be paid in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 75,000. Further the British Government engage to deliver yearly at Sambhar, free of cost and duty, one thousand maunds of salt of good quality for the use of the Mahárája to any one empowered by him in that behalf. This salt shall not be re-exported from the Bharatpur State.

ARTICLE VIII.

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties.

ARTICLE IX.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the British Government and the Mahárája of Bharatpur, except in so far as its provisions may be repugnant thereto.

ARTICLE X.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Bharatpur on the 23rd day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council (Lord Lytton), at Lahore, on the 14th day of April A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710-I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Salt Agreement.

Dholpur.

Agreement between the British Government and His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Sri Sewai Rana Nehal Singh Lokendar Bahadur of Dholpur, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Dennehy, Political Agent at Dholpur, under authority from Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by Lala Sundar Lal of the Council of Regency of the Dholpur State, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Mahárána of Dholpur.

Article I.

The Mahárána of Dholpur agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Dholpur State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase all existing salt works, so that salt cannot there be made.

Article II.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever, shall be levied by, or with the permission or knowledge of, the Mahárána of Dholpur on any articles (not excepted under the next following clause), whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Dholpur State:

Provided that nothing in the foregoing clause shall be held to debar the *Mahárána of Dholpur from levying such duties* or taxes on sulphur, saltpetre, tobacco, opium, *bhang, gánja,* spirits and other intoxicating drugs and preparations as he may from time to time consider expedient: and provided further that nothing in the said clause shall be held to affect the royalties levied on stone and minerals extracted from State quarries, grass and timber grown on State domains, and the like.

Article III.

The Mahárána agrees to prevent the importation into, and consumption within, the Dholpur State of any salt whatever other than salt on which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the three hundred maunds of salt mentioned in Article VII.

Article IV.

The Mahárána agrees to prohibit the export from the State into British territory of *bhang, gánja,* spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation.

Article V.

If any considerable stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Dholpur State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárána will, if so required by the British Govenment, take possession of such stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such

equitable valuation as he may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix.

In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

The losses of salt manufacturers in the Dholpur State, consequent on the suppression of local salt-works hereinbefore provided for, having been considered in concert by the British Government and the Mahárána of Dholpur, the British Government hereby agree to pay to the Mahárána of Dholpur a lump sum of three hundred and sixty rupees (Rupees 360) as compensation to the said manufacturers, and the Mahárána of Dholpur agrees to distribute the whole of the said sum, in consultation with the Political Agent, amongst the said persons in such wise as may be most equitable.

ARTICLE VII.

In consideration of the due and effectual observance by the Mahárána of Dholpur of all the stipulations hereinbefore provided, the British Government agree to pay to the Mahárána yearly the sum of sixty thousand rupees (Rupees 60,000) in half-yearly instalments; the first instalment to be paid after the expiration of six months from the date on which this Agreement comes into force. The Mahárána agrees to pay out of this above said sum a yearly compensation not exceeding Rupees three thousand (Rupees 3,000) (the exact amount to be determined on consultation by the Mahárána and the Political Agent) to the Rao of Sir Muttra in consideration of his relinquishing all taxes, tolls and duties of every kind on all articles entering, leaving, or passing through his estates.

The Mahárána also agrees to pay yearly to the Lambardárs of the several villages enumerated in Schedule A annexed to this Agreement (in which salt manufacture shall have been suppressed in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement), the sums therein specified as compensation for the loss of *Huq* Lumbardári :

Further, the British Government engage to deliver yearly at Sambhar, free of cost and duty, three hundred (300) maunds of salt of good quality for the use of the Mahárána of Dholpur to any one empowered by the Mahárána in that behalf. This salt shall be forthwith removed into the Dholpur State and shall not be re-exported therefrom.

ARTICLE VIII.

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both parties.

ARTICLE IX.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Dholpur on the 14th day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Seal. Seal. H. E.'s Seal

Signature in vernacular characters of Sundar Lal, Punch Musahib (Member of Council of Regency) of Dholpur State vested with full powers for the signature of this Agreement.

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, LIEUT.-COL.,
Political Agent.

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

THIS Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the 25th day of February A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

SCHEDULE A (REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE VII.)

Statement of annual compensation to be paid to village headmen in the State of Dholpur on the suppression of salt manufacture for loss of Huq Lambardári.

No.	Name of village	Amount of compensation. Rs	a	p	Remarks.
	PARGANAH GIRD.	Rs	a	p	
1	Pachgaon	20	0	0	
2	Ondela	6	0	0	
3	Sauda	17	0	0	
4	Lohari	18	0	0	
5	Tore	9	0	0	
6	Deilhara	8	0	0	
7	Sarkoli	7	0	0	
8	Doobra	2	0	0	
9	Ullehpura	8	0	0	
10	Sarkankhera	5	0	0	
11	Bironda and Aidalpur	7	0	0	
12	Masoodpur	3	0	0	
13	Jeroli	3	0	0	
14	Cazipur	6	0	0	
15	Taggaoli	5	0	0	
16	Bishnoda	8	0	0	
17	Mangrole	11	0	0	
18	Barehta	4	0	0	
19	Kherli	3	0	0	
20	Kharagpur	10	0	0	
	Total ...	159	0	0	
	PARGANAH RAJAKHERA.				
1	Khoord	8	0	0	
2	Singaoli	8	0	0	
3	Chammurpur	4	0	0	
4	Athgawan—				
	1. Hathwari	10	0	0	
	2. Ganohdi	10	0	0	
	3. Garraech	7	0	0	
	4. Bintipura	8	0	0	
	5. Jussoopura	6	0	0	
	6. Tarraoli	8	0	0	
	Total ...	64	0	0	

SCHEDULE A—(*concluded*).

No.	Name of village.	Amount of compensation.			Remarks.
	PARGANAH KOLARI.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Sapao	22	0	0	
2	Piprowah	17	0	0	
3	Bhadiana	65	0	0	
4	Kharagpur	35	0	0	
5	Sakhwarra	10	0	0	
6	Manpur	4	0	0	
7	Nonera Rawat	6	0	0	
	Total ...	159	0	0	
	PARGANAH BARI.				
1	Khanpur and Bari	30	0	0	
2	Karerwa	6	0	0	
3	Hoosenpur	7	0	0	
4	Koonkoota	4	0	0	
5	Ratanpur	11	0	0	
6	Bilowni	7	0	0	
7	Paguli	6	0	0	
8	Saheri	15	0	0	
9	Nagla Bhedowra	18	0	0	
	Total ...	104	0	0	
	PARGANAH BASSERI.				
1	Jargah	10	0	0	
2	Mamodhun	18	0	0	
3	Bagthur	22	0	0	
4	Bhargoogra	6	0	0	
5	Nonhera	8	0	0	
6	Piprone	32	0	0	
7	Palli	2	0	0	
8	Jussoopoora	15	0	0	
9	Salempur	9	0	0	
	Total ...	122	0	0	
	ABSTRACT.				
	Parganah Gird	159	0	0	
	Ditto Rajakhera	64	0	0	
	Ditto Kolari	159	0	0	
	Ditto Bari	104	0	0	
	Ditto Basseri	122	0	0	
	Total ...	608	0	0	

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn. See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 710-I., dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Salt Agreement.

KARAULI.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHÁRÁJA JADKUL CHANDER BHAL MAHÁRÁJA URJAN PAL DEO BAHADUR OF KARAULI, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by CAPTAIN ADELBERT CECIL TALBOT, Additional Political Agent, Eastern Rájputána States, under authority from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES KENNETH MACKENZIE WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rájputána, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by MUHAMMAD RUSHID-UD-DIN KHAN, Member of the Karauli State Council in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him by the Mahárája of Karauli.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Mahárája of Karauli agrees to suppress and absolutely prohibit and prevent the manufacture of salt within any part of the Karauli State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing saltpetre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase existing salt works, if any, so that salt cannot there be made.

ARTICLE II.

No tax, toll, transit duty, or due of any kind whatsoever shall be levied on salt, whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Karauli State.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Mahárája agrees to prohibit the importation into, or consumption within, the Karauli State of any salt whatever, other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

In consideration of the effective observance by His Highness the Mahárája of Karauli of the stipulations in this Agreement, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Mahárája of Karauli, in lieu of import, export, transit, and every other charge on salt, the sum of Rupees 5,000 (five thousand) annually, the first payment to be made after the expiration of twelve months from the date on which this Agreement comes into force.

Further, the British Government engage to deliver yearly at Sambhar, free of cost and duty, fifty (50) maunds of salt of good quality, for the personal use of the Mahárája of Karauli, to any one empowered by the said Mahárája in that behalf. This salt shall be forthwith removed into the Karauli State, and shall not be used for purposes of traffic or re-exported therefrom.

ARTICLE V.

None of the stipulations in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties.

ARTICLE VI.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any Treaty now existing between the British Government and the Mahárája of Karauli, except in so far as its provisions may be repugnant thereto.

ARTICLE VII.

This Agreement is considered to have come into force on the 1st October 1881.

KARAULI:
The 23rd January 1882. }

Seal. (Sd.) MUHAMMAD RUSHID-UD-DIN KHAN.

Seal. (Sd.) A. C. TALBOT,
Additional Political Agent, Eastern Rájputána States.

H.E.'s. Seal. (Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the eighth day of April A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Correspondence regarding disbursement of the amount of compensation to the Jagirdars.

Purport of a *kharita*, dated 18th February 1882, from His Highness the Mahárája of Karauli, to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána.

After compliments.—With a view to carrying out the arrangements connected with the salt Agreement, I write to inform you that whatever yearly amount may be fixed by the British Government as compensation to the Jagírdárs of my State, the same will be duly distributed and paid to them by this Darbár in accordance with the list received from the British Government.

REPLY.

IN acknowledging Your Highness' *kharita*, dated 18th February 1882, in which Your Highness undertakes to pay regularly to the Jagírdárs concerned, the amount that may be allotted to them as compensation under the provisions of the salt Agreement proposed between the British Government and Your Highness, I have the pleasure to append herewith a list, * prepared from information kindly placed at my disposal by Your Highness, showing in detail the Jagírdárs who are entitled to receive this compensation, together with the amount to be paid to each by the British Government through the Karauli Darbár.

* Schedule A.

SCHEDULE A.

List of Kotris *of the Karauli State who are entitled to receive compensation on account of the abolition of the duties on salt within the Karauli State together with the amount of Compensation to be paid by the British Government to the said* Kotris *through the Karauli Darbár.*

No	Names of Kotris	Amount Rs a p.	Remarks
1	Haroti or Garari	197 0 0	
2	Ranwatra	197 0 0	
3	Baroda and Gordhanpura	75 0 0	
4	Choroogaon	5 0 0	
5	Khanda	10 0 0	
6	Enaiti	35 0 0	
7	Amargarh	20 0 0	
8	Mazorah	*Nil*	
9	Bhurtoon	4 8 0	
10	Naroli	12 0 0	
11	Pohbie	*Nil*	
12	Sewar	0 1 0	
13	Koh	0 4 0	
14	Saimweda	0 4 0	
15	Fatehpur, I	2 0 0	
16	Khoodepur	5 0 0	
17	Kaila	*Nil.*	
18	Bajna		
19	Mahali	2 0 0	
20	Harnagar	*Nil*	
21	Fatehpur, II	1 0 0	
22	Rampura	0 8 0	
23	Maingri	*Nil*	
24	Bhakhtpur	1 0 0	
25	Chainpur	6 2 0	
26	Machain	*Nil*	
27	Tetwai	15 6 0	
28	Banega	15 6 0	
29	Rotah	20 0 0	
30	Marhain	*Nil*	
31	Kaispura	4 0 0	
32	Khimpura	*Nil.*	
33	Baineawat		
34	Burwas		
35	Mohwa Khaira	25 0 0	
36	Gurh-Mardora	5 0 0	
37	Oowri	2 0 0	
38	Sengarhkipura	2 8 0	
39	Bairoda	*Nil*	
40	Dhoolwas	7 0 0	
41	Jakhoda	25 0 0	
	Total ..	694 15 0	

(Sd.) A. C. TALBOT,
Additional Political Agent,
Eastern Rájputána States.

NOTE.—Restrictions on import, export and transit of salt tentatively withdrawn See letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 710 I, dated 21st February 1888 on page 71.

Correspondence regarding closure of Salt Works in Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 710, dated Camp Palree, 15th October 1878.

From—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwára.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{1915}{P.}$, dated 9th September 1878, regarding salt pans in Ajmer-Merwára, and with reference to paragraph 3 thereof to state that in my opinion the Istimrárdárs and Jagírdárs of the District whose salt works, it may be remarked, have been closed since 31st August 1877, are decidedly entitled to receive compensation. Information as to the amount which should be paid is being collected by the Commissioner, from whom I learn that it may be expected to reach about Rs. 7,000 per annum, but on this point I have directed the preparation of a detailed statement.

2. In *khalsa* villages the case is different, inasmuch as no salt has been manufactured there for several years, and at the last settlement no revenue was fixed on the assets of salt manufacture. I do not therefore think it necessary to recommend that compensation should be paid to the zamíndárs of these villages.

3. With regard to paragraph 4 of your letter under acknowledgment, the Commissioner informs me that no licenses have been granted under sections 36, 37 of the Ajmer Laws Regulations, but that such will be required for the coarse, though edible, salt used by tanners in hide-curing. Although it is in Márwár only that the continuance of *Khari* works has been agreed to, yet it might be possible to frame these licenses under such restrictions as would prevent this salt being used except for the purposes of the hide trade and thus to allow works of this nature to be opened. On this point, however, the Commissioner has been asked to state precisely what he would propose.

No. 2539P., dated Simla, the 9th November 1878.

From—J. C. PLOWDEN, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political),*

To—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwára.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 710, dated 15th ultimo, regarding the grant of compensation to Istimrárdárs and Jágírdárs in Ajmer, whose salt works have been closed, and the issue of licenses for the manufacture of coarse salt for hide-curing purposes.

2. I am to inform you that a further report upon both these points will be awaited by the Governor General in Council. In regard, however, to the question of compensation, I am to invite your attention to the orders conveyed in the letter from this office No. 270R., dated 6th November 1874, prohibiting the opening of new salt pans.

No. 260, dated the 1st April 1879.

From—*The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára.*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.*

With reference to the correspondence ending with your office letter No. 2539, dated 9th November 1878, I have now the honour to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying printed correspondence, together with copies of the letters noted in the margin, regarding the grant of compensation to Istimrárdárs and Jagírdárs in the Ajmer district whose salt works have been closed.

2. It will be seen from the statement submitted by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer that the annual payment proposed to be given as compensation amounts to Rs. 4,160, and I would recommend that the payment of this amount be sanctioned.

3. As regards the opinion expressed in paragraph 3 of my letter No. 710, dated 15th October 1878, that it might be possible to frame licenses for the manufacture of coarse earth salt, for tanning purposes, I would call attention to paragraph 3 of the Commissioner's letter No. 1138 of 30th September 1878, on which this opinion was based. The Commissioner's reply to my enquiry how he proposed to effect this object, shows that the only suggestion he has to make is to mix some substance with this salt, which would make it unfit for human food. The Commissioner's plan by no means commends itself to me, and as no licenses for the manufacture of *Khari* salt have as yet been given, it would, I think, be preferable not to allow their issue to be commenced, particularly since the tanners and hide-curers of Ajmer will thus only be in the same position as persons of a similar calling in most of the States with which we have salt Agreements.

No. 1271 J.P., dated Simla, the 14th June 1879.

From—J. C. PLOWDEN, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political),*

To—*The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.*

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 260, dated 1st April 1879, and its enclosures, regarding the manufacture of salt in Ajmer.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council sanctions the payment of the compensation amounting to Rupees four thousand one hundred and sixty (4,160) per annum, proposed to be given to the Istimrárdárs and Jagírdárs whose salt works have been closed.

3. His Excellency in Council also accepts your views as regards the manufacture of coarse salt for tanning purposes, and I am to request that no license may be issued.

No. 482, dated the 12th July 1880.

From—*The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.*

With reference to the correspondence ending with your office letter No. 1271-J.P., dated 12th June 1879, regarding the abolition of salt manufacture in the Ajmer-Merwára district, I have the honour to submit copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Ajmer soliciting sanction to the annual payment of a sum of Rs. 18 as compensation to the Thákur of Sankaria of the Mehrun family with arrears amounting to Rs. 36 up to 31st July 1879.

2. Under the circumstances explained in paragraph 2 of the Commissioner's letter, I recommend that the compensation may be sanctioned.

3. A corrected copy of the correspondence is enclosed.

No. 692 J.P., dated Simla, the 30th July 1880.

From—T. HOPE, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political),*

To—*The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwára.*

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 482, dated 12th July 1880, and enclosures, explaining that in the statement contained in your letter No. 260 of 1st April 1879, of the amount to be paid to the Istimrárdárs and Jagírdárs of Ajmer as compensation for closure of their salt works, the sum which it was proposed to give to the Thákur of Sankaria of the Mehrun family, had been inadvertently omitted.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India sanction the payment to the Thákur of the sum of Rs. 18 a year, with arrears, amounting up to 31st July 1879, to Rs. 36.

3. Under the sanction now accorded the total sum to be paid to the Istimrárdárs and Jagírdárs will amount to Rs. 4,178 per annum, instead of Rs. 4,160, as sanctioned in the letter from this office No. 1271-J.P., dated 14th June 1879.

No. 1283-I., dated Simla, the 14th April 1884.

From—H. M. DURAND, ESQ., *Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political),*

To—*The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 158C. of the 27th February 1884, regarding the grant of compensation to the Thákur of Kaíbania for the closure of his salt works.

2. In reply, I am to say, that under the circumstances now explained, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the payment to the Thákur of the sum of Rs. 105 a year, with arrears, amounting for the last five years to Rs. 525.

No. 846.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
Simla, the 15th May 1884

Copy of the correspondence forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

(Sd.) By order, etc,
J. E O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Government of India.

Salt Agreement.

GWALIOR.

Agreement for the security of the salt revenue of British India, in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, and for the abolition of salt duties within the Gwalior State, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHÁRÁJA JYAJEE RAO SINDIA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., of Gwalior, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Central India, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by the RAO RÁJA SHUMSHER JUNG SIR GUNPUT RAO KHURKEY, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Gwalior, in virtue of full powers conferred upon him by His Highness the Mahárája.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Mahárája of Gwalior agrees that no new salt works shall be opened within his State; that no works, except those enumerated in Schedule A attached to this Agreement, shall be permitted to be worked, or to continue in existence in the said State; and that at no work so enumerated shall a greater quantity of salt be manufactured within any year than double the quantity entered in the said Schedule furnished by His Highness the Mahárája, which Schedule shall be accepted as a register. The aggregate quantity manufactured in any year shall not exceed *fifty-four thousand (54,000) maunds.*

ARTICLE II.

Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the *bonâ fide* manufacture, by His Highness the Mahárája, of saltpetre, *rassi*, *sajji*, or other saline products other than edible salt, at any of his works now in use for such manufacture and entered in Schedule B attached to this Agreement; but His Highness the Mahárája agrees that no new works of this description shall henceforth be opened, that no edible salt shall be manufactured at any of those now existing, and that no edible salt shall be permitted to pass out of the refineries.

ARTICLE III.

His Highness the Mahárája agrees to prevent—

1*stly*, the export from the State of Gwalior of any salt therein manufactured;

2*ndly*, the import into, and passage through, the said State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE IV.

Further, His Highness the Mahárája agrees that no tax, toll, or duty of any kind shall be levied, within the State of Gwalior, on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

If any stocks of salt, other than salt manufactured in the State of Gwalior, be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this agreement

comes into force, His Highness the Mahárája agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks, and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by His Highness the Mahárája, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the British Government such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

His Highness the Mahárája agrees to prohibit the export from his State of *bhang*, *ganja*, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation, by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs Line.

ARTICLE VII.

In consideration of the due observance of this Agreement by His Highness the Mahárája, and of his proclaiming throughout his State free trade and transit for all salt manufactured and excised at British salt works, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness annually, in half-yearly instalments, the sum of Rupees three lakhs twelve-thousand and five hundred (Rupees 3,12,500). This payment to be made at the Gwalior Treasury.

The mode and date of first payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE VIII.

Returns of the salt works within the Gwalior State, as enumerated in Schedule A, and their approximate outturn, and of the saltpetre and other works enumerated in Schedule B, shall be furnished annually by His Highness the Mahárája to the Political Agent on dates to be hereafter fixed.

ARTICLE IX.

The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above Articles of Agreement should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British salt revenue.

ARTICLE X.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Gwalior on the 15th day of March A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Sd.) In Vernacular character. (Mahárája.)

(Sd.) In Vernacular character. (Dewan.)

INDORE RESIDENCY: 31st March 1879. } (Seal.)

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the ninth day of July A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of salt works and the amount of salt manufactured therein within the Gwalior State.

No.	Names of villages, with their respective *Zila* and *Parganah*.	Number of *Ruthas* or salt works.	Amount of salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	ZILA GIRD, GWALIOR.		Mds. s. c.	
	Parganah Kotwal (Nurabad).			
1	Mauza Náopura	1	10 0 0	
2	„ Bharánd (Bhurrar)	2	144 0 0	
3	Kasba Nûrábád	1	12 0 0	
4	„ Dhanóla	4	109 0 0	
5	Mauza Labhanpura (Lubhanjanpur)... ...	1	31 35 0	
6	„ Jainagar	2	108 0 0	
7	„ Ráiru	1	27 7 8	
8	Kasba Rithaura	1	9 0 0	
9	Mauza Ardauni	1	12 0 0	
10	„ Ati (Yetí) (Jágír)	1	6 0 0	
11	„ Piparsewa	1	8 0 0	
12	„ Bhodóri (Bhanderi)	1	52 20 0	
	Total ...	17	529 22 8	
	Parganah Antri.			
13	Mauza Chaumo	1	18 0 0	
14	„ Aráia	1	24 0 0	
15	„ Akbai	1	52 10 0	
16	Kasba Chínaur	1	24 0 0	
17	Mauza Barainda	1	48 0 0	
18	„ Piprawwa (Dughrawah)	1	16 0 0	
19	„ Pura	1	16 0 0	
20	Kasba Banwár	1	24 0 0	
21	Mauza Barkhera	1	35 0 0	
22	Kasba Antri	4	80 0 0	
23	Mauza Itáil	8	192 0 0	
24	„ Chittaoni	1	6 0 0	
25	„ Dabra	2	40 0 0	
26	„ Manakpur (Mukhlapur)	2	32 0 0	
27	„ Puri	1	16 0 0	
28	„ Sálwai...	2	12 0 0	
29	„ Guliáí...	2	15 0 0	
30	„ Amrol...	1	20 0 0	
31	„ Sámia (Muáfi)	2	105 0 0	
32	„ Tikampur (Tekpur)	1	24 0 0	
	Total ...	35	799 10 0	

Statement showing the number of salt works and the amount of salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—(continued)

No	Names of villages with their respective *Zila* and *Pirganah*	Number of *Ruthas* or salt works	Amount of salt manufactured	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Parganah Gird		Mds s c	
33	Mowza Sohanpúr	5	296 20 0	
34	" Jaunápúra	1	52 20 0	
35	" Silgila	1	200 0 0	
36	" Pal	1	30 0 0	
37	" Manpur	2	72 0 0	
38	" Gurikha	1	54 0 0	
39	Kasba Kulhat (Kulaith)	2	60 0 0	
40	Mowza Mahadpur	1	3 0 0	
41	" Súpaoli	3	132 0 0	
42	" Ka tha	1	42 0 0	
43	" Karganwan	1	60 0 0	
44	" Sirol	2	72 0 0	
45	" Parsar (Muafi)	1	..	
	Total	22	1 004 0 0	
	Parganah Pichor			
46	Mowza Sisgaon	1	24 0 0	
47	" Nithol	1	13 20 0	
48	" Bharoli	1	24 0 0	
49	" Sili	1	26 0 0	
50	" Bara nda	1	24 0 0	
51	" Kib	1	28 0 0	
52	" Bhigi (Bhaga)	4	48 0 0	
53	" Kar ai	1	11 10 0	
54	" Akbai	2	22 20 0	
55	" Garhi	1	20 0 0	
56	" Khajur ai	1	48 0 0	
57	" Patra	1	54 0 0	
58	" Dhai (Dhav)	1	20 0 0	
59	" Iarpatla	1	48 0 0	
60	" Ghamandpúra	1	48 0 0	
61	" Karu ndi (Karuindi)	1	24 0 0	
62	" Biru	1	24 0 0	
63	" Bargawan (Barguja)	2	48 20 0	
64	" Arusi	1	16 0 0	
65	" Aru	1	18 30 0	
66	" Dabka	1	9 0 0	
67	" Patiriapura	1	10 20 0	
68	Kasba Simaria	2	90 0 0	
	Total	29	706 0 0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA GIRD	103	3 038 3[illegible] 8	
	ZILA BHIND			
	Parganah Mahgaon			
69	Mowza [illegible]austhar	5	493 3 8	
70	" Karoli	1	[illegible] 20 0	
71	" Gabfli	8	[illegible]07 35 0	
72	" Chhenkúri	13	1 305 35 0	
73	" Parkúl	19	1 077 36 10	
74	" Piprawwa	2	210 0 0	
75	" Sunor	2	[illegible]0 0 0	
76	" Sirsi	6	560 23 12	
	Total	56	4 537 33 14	

Statement showing the number of salt works and the amount of salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—(continued).

No.	Names of villages, with their respective *Zila* and *Parganah*.	Number of *Ruthas* or salt works.	Amount of salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1.	2	3	4	5
	Parganah Mahu.		Mds. s. c.	
77	Mowza Ujbáwal (Jhawal)	1	50 0 0	
78	" Asona...	1	60 0 0	
79	" Baroli	2	80 0 0	
80	" Bakholi	1	30 0 0	
81	" Bhadroli	1	60 0 0	
82	" Tároli...	1	21 0 0	
83	" Jamdára	3	150 0 0	
84	" Jároth (Jukorut)...	2	112 8 12	
85	" Digena (Dugaila)...	1	8 0 0	
86	" Ratwa	1	30 0 0	
87	" Rasjol (Susjoul)	1	80 0 0	
88	" Rúpáwai (Rayawai)	1	75 0 0	
89	" Sura	1	40 0 0	
90	" Sángolí	...	...	
91	" Kanhaipúra (Manaipur)	2	125 0 0	
92	" Kíti	1	75 0 0	
93	" Khériájalu	1	60 0 0	
94	" Lúhorpúra	5	1,000 0 0	
95	Kasba Itáída	4	225 0 0	
96	Mowza Itáili	13	480 0 0	
97	" Angsolí	1	30 0 0	
98	" Asoi (Asodi)	4	420 0 0	
99	" Bhandéra (Thurwah)	10	846 30 0	
100	" Pipára	6	465 0 0	
101	" Charol (Chirowah)	4	195 0 0	
102	" Dahgáon	2	135 0 0	
103	" Dadrawwa (Chandrowah)	6	1,510 0 0	
104	" Rajpúra (Rampura)	2	90 0 0	
105	" Siloha (Silond)	2	150 0 0	
106	" Deora (Deherah)	5	240 0 0	
107	" Katrol (Kajowah)	12	910 0 0	
108	" Gáta (Gutai)	34	2,122 5 0	
109	" Kathonda	3	120 0 0	
110	" Gudáoli	3	180 0 0	
111	" Ghamúri (Ghapuri)	12	1,233 0 0	
112	" Mahúwara	2	60 0 0	
113	" Múndena (Murhena)	2	64 0 0	
114	" Ninoli (Najowli)	2	45 0 0	
115	" Taraf Bari Patti	6	580 23 8	
116	" Kamánpúra (Kamalpura)	2	71 10 0	
117	" Madanpúra	1	75 0 0	
	Total ...	164	12,303 37 4	
118	Mowza Sandasípúra (Suddawadpura) (Muafi) ...	2	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Bhind ...	223	17,041 31 2	

Statement showing the number of salt works and the amount of salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—(continued).

No.	Names of villages, with their respective *Zila* and *Parganah.*	Number of *Ruthas* or salt works	Amount of salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	ZILA TUARGHAR.		Mds. s. c.	
	Parganah Gohad.			
119	Mowza Barágar	2	56 35 0	
120	" Hanúmantpúra	3	33 30 0	
121	" Bárkhéri	1	11 0 0	
122	" Partábpúra	10	843 30 0	
123	" Palia	2	50 25 0	
124	" Thira	1	11 10 0	
125	" Natpúra (Jaithpura)	1	4 20 0	
126	" Dhamsa	1	9 0 0	
127	" Ratanpúra	1	40 35 0	
128	" Sarkhéria	4	223 30 0	
129	" Kathwa Gújar (Kuthangujar) ...	1	14 0 0½	
130	" Kanípúra	2	18 0 0	
131	" Khatoli	7	393 30 0	
132	" Khéria Gaju (Kherai Jajoo) ...	6	690 30 0	
133	" Girgaon	1	61 35 0	
134	" Gadroli	2	168 30 0	
135	" Madanpura	1	16 35 0	
136	" Itáíli	1	25 35 0	
137	" Bakthara	4	100 0 0	
138	" Barawwa	1	45 0 0	
139	" Baghrai	3	84 15 0	
140	" Baghora	2	50 25 0	
141	" Piparsána	9	125 20 0	
142	" Chitora	2	63 35 0	
143	" Chharéta	7	796 14 4	
144	" Rampúra	1	22 20 0	
145	" Kharawwa	8	1,000 0 0	
146	" Khandér	9	260 28 12	
147	" Habípúra	2	135 0 0	
	Total ...	95	5,359 8 0½	
	Parganah Aíno.			
148	Kasba Aíno	1	7 8 12	
149	Mowza Chandokhar	1	6 10 0	
150	" Chimka	2	67 2 0	
151	" Khanaita	16	201 21 4	
152	" Khéria (Muafi)	1	4 15 0	
	Total ...	21	286 17 0	
	Parganah Gormi.			
153	Mowza Pipári	1	200 0 0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA TUARGHAR ...	117	5,845 25 0½	
	ZILA NARWAR.			
	Parganah Bhitarwar.			
154	Mowza Bagbái	1	24 0 0	
155	" Bíla (Ballow)	1	24 0 0	
156	" Sahárau	1	24 0 0	
157	" Gandájar	1	8 0 0	
158	" Masúdpúr	1	24 0 0	
159	" Singháran (Sigharan)	1	24 0 0	
160	" Berní	1	24 0 0	
161	" Pachaura (Bachora)	1	24 0 0	
162	" Sirsola	1	24 0 0	
163	" Mohangarh	6	96 0 0	
164	Kasba Mastúra	1	8 0 0	
165	Mowza Mundri (Mussori)...	1	12 0 0	
166	" Dhigwás	1	4 0 0	
	Total of Zila Narwar ...	18	320 0 0	

Statement showing the number of salt works and the amount of salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—(continued).

No.	Names of villages, with their respective *Zila* and *Parganah*.	Number of *Ruthas* or salt works.	Amount of salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	ZILA SIKARWARI.		Mds. s. c.	
	Parganah Jawra.			
167	Mowza Maina Basai	1	20 0 0	
168	" Tiktoli	1	12 0 0	
	Total of Zila Sikarwari ...	2	32 0 0	
	ZILA JHANSI.			
	Parganahs Daboh and Bhander.			
169	Mowza Tigharra (Tilgherrah)	1	7 20 0	
170	" Pathra Náráen	1	8 0 0	
171	Kasba Bilaithi	1	10 0 0	
172	Mowza Peprawwa	3	30 0 0	
173	" Sukliári	5	80 0 0	
	Total ...	11	135 20 0	
	Parganah Indurki.			
174	Mowza Chachiái	1	30 0 0	
175	" Khitoli	2	70 0 0	
176	" Jaganpúra	1	45 0 0	
177	" Kanwarpúra	½	3 0 0	
178	Kasba Lahár	½	5 10 0	
179	" Nodah (Nooba)	1	40 0 0	
	Total ...	6	193 10 0	
	Parganah Karahra.			
180	Mowza Bhainsa	10	306 0 0	
181	" Pipraidu	7	85 0 0	
182	" Doni	1	...	
183	" Diháila	3	...	
184	" Dahertá Sáni (Díraitha Sáni) ...	2	...	
185	" Bájpúr	1	...	
186	" Sunárí	7	32 0 0	
187	" Sihúr	1	90 0 0	
188	" Hatórda (Hatraidah)	1	...	
189	" Pahlgawán	1	5 25 0	
190	" Kérwa (Kurroowah)	10	21 0 0	
	Total ...	44	539 25 0	
	Total of Zila Jhánsi (Bhander) ...	61	868 15 0	

Statement showing the number of salt works and the amount of salt manufactured therein, within the Gwalior State—(concluded).

No.	Names of villages, with their respective *Zila* and *Parganah*.	Number of *Ruthas* or salt works	Amount of salt manufactured	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	ZILA NIMACH			
	Parganah Gangapur.		Mds s c	
191	Kasba Gangápúr	1	400 0 0	
192	Mowza Milauni and Súndá Khera (Belwáni and Surakhera)	1	200 0 0	
	Total of Zila Nimach ...	2	600 0 0	
	ZILA SABALGARH			
193	Mowza Kútghán	1	10 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	526	27,756 23 10¼	

NOTE —Tl [illegible]

The total quantity of salt made in 1902 03 was maunds 13 207 3 9¾ and in 1903 04 was maunds 13 323-15-11¼ compared with maunds 28,619 3 10¼ as shown in this and the supplementary statement on page 122

Statement of saltpetre works in the Gwalior State—(continued).

No.	Name of village, with its *Parganah* and *Zila*.	Quantity in maunds. Mds.	s.	c.	Remarks.
	Parganah Mahgáon.				
31	Mowza Kúbár (Kubair)	9	7	8	
32	Do. Kanhári	47	10	0	
33	Do. Deori	12	37	8	
34	Kasba Mahgaon	11	6	4	
35	Mowza Peproli	27	22	8	
36	Do. Kanathar	10	20	0	
37	Do. Karora (Karota)	12	26	0	
38	Mawza Gutúr	19	27	8	
39	Do. Sáina (Saima)	11	12	4	
40	Kasba Barhad	81	15	0	
41	Mowza Dhanolí	21	35	0	
42	Do. Pacherá (Pachro)	32	32	8	
43	Do. Suní	44	25	0	
44	Do. Ajnaudha	14	25	0	
45	Do. Sithrí	4	20	0	
46	Do. Bicholí	3	15	0	
47	Do. Páwai	11	10	0	
48	Do. Páli	13	20	0	
49	Do. Chhotigor	12	15	0	
	Total ...	402	22	0	
	Parganah Mahú.				
50	Kasba Mahú	100	0	0	
51	Do. Itáída (Etaylda)	18	0	0	
52	Mowza Taraf Bari Patti	27	0	0	
	Total ...	145	0	0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA ...	717	22	0	
	ZILA TUARGHAR.				
	Parganah Gohad.				
53	Kasba Bhagivása	11	14	0	
54	Mowza Birkhéri	11	12	8	
55	Do. Dhamsa	4	0	0	
56	Do. Katwá Gújar	6	0	0	
57	Do. Kanípúra	10	0	0	
58	Do. Khitauli	4	0	0	
59	Do. Gadrauli	4	0	0	
60	Do. Bagthára (Barthra)	4	20	0	
61	Do. Chitora	2	0	0	
62	Do. Kharawwa	12	0	0	
63	Do. Kathonda (Katado)	45	16	8	
	Total ...	114	23	0	
	Parganah Ambáh.				
64	Mowza Barwái	10	30	0	
65	Do. Nagra	4	20	0	
66	Do. Ojhra (Ajhera)	12	20	0	
67	Do. Thara	4	24	0	
68	Do. Amlóhra (Amlaron)	11	0	0	
69	Do. Dharamgarh	12	0	0	
70	Do. Rúhar	16	0	0	
71	Do. Púráwas	15	0	0	
	Total ...	86	14	0	

Statement of saltpetre works in the Gwalior State—(continued).

No.	Name of village, with its *Parganah* and *Zila*.	Quantity in maunds. Mds.	s.	c.	Remarks.
	Parganah Gormi.				
72	Kasba Gormi	37	0	0	
73	Mowza Akloni	10	20	0	
74	Do. Asokhar	10	0	0	
75	Do. Achhái	6	0	0	
76	Do. Súkánd	14	0	0	
77	Do. Ghilawwa (Ghilwa)	2	0	0	
78	Do. Mahdoli	19	10	0	
79	Do. Nanhand	12	0	0	
80	Do. Sodha (Sada)	20	24	0	
81	Kasba Láwan	34	0	0	
82	Mowza Pipári	64	0	0	
83	Kasba Mànhér	20	20	0	
	Total ...	249	34	0	
	Parganah Aíno.				
84	Kasba Aíno	11	6	10	
85	Mowza Aídori (Yadori)	50	0	0	
86	Do. Paríchha	2	0	0	
87	Do. Túkenda (Dokera)	12	0	0	
88	Do. Tithan (Fethancy)	12	0	0	
89	Do. Chandokhar	45	0	0	
90	Do. Chhimka	10	0	0	
91	Do. Chharéta	33	29	0	
92	Do. Sarwa	12	0	0	
93	Do. Sírpúr	12	0	0	
94	Do. Khaneta	16	0	0	
95	Do. Lodhikí Páli	12	0	0	
96	Do. Naunéra (Nunro)	24	0	0	
	Total ...	251	35	10	
	Parganah Dúndri.				
97	Mowza Dhanéta	4	20	0	
98	Do. Bari Kothar	5	20	0	
99	Do. Jothaípúra Sírpúr (Sarpur)	13	0	0	
	Total ...	23	0	0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA ...	725	26	10	
	ZILA SIKARWARI.				
	Parganah Jaura.				
100	Kasba Janra	8	0	0	
101	Do. Alapúr	16	0	0	
102	Do. Sumáolí (Suniaoli)	20	0	0	
	Total ...	44	0	0	
	Parganah Jigni.				
103	Kasba Jígni	40	0	0	
104	Mowza Járénibi	12	0	0	
105	Do. Kishanpúr	14	0	0	
106	Do. Khandía (Kharia)	30	0	0	
107	Do. Mirghán (Mirdhan)	14	0	0	
108	Do. Múrina	2	0	0	
	Total ...	112	0	0	

Statement of saltpetre works in the Gwalior State—(concluded).

No.	Name of village, with its *Parganah* and *Zila*.	Quantity in maunds.			Remarks.
	Parganah Mángarh.	Mds.	s.	c.	
109	Mowza Tilonjri (Tunjari)	20	0	0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA ...	176	0	0	
	ZILA SABALGARH.				
	Parganah Bíjépúr.				
110	Kasba Bíjépúr	1	5	0	
111	Do. Tétra (Etra)	0	38	8	
-	Total ...	2	3	8	
	Parganah Sabalgarh.				
112	Kasba Sabalgarh	3	15	0	
113	Mowza Piparghán (Piparthan)	2	4	6	
114	Do. Káloli	3	0	0	
115	Do. Mángrol	15	0	0	
116	Do. Jábrol (Jabroli)	9	0	0	
	Total ...	32	19	6	
	TOTAL OF ZILA ...	34	22	14	
	ZILA NARWAR.				
	Parganah Aron.				
117	Mowza Urwa	32	0	0	
	ZILA JHANSI (BHANDER).				
	Parganah Lahár.				
118	Mowza Búhára (Bhera)	96	0	0	
119	Kasba Láhar	52	20	0	
120	Mowza Imlába (Imkab)	0	10	0	
	Total ...	148	30	0	
	Parganah Dabeh.				
121	Mowza Urina	0	8	0	
	TOTAL OF ZILA ...	148	38	0	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR GWALIOR TERRITORY ...	2,959	1	8	

No. 5138—I.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st *December* 1888.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

In continuation of the Foreign Department's endorsement No. 4304-I., dated the 30th October 1888, the undersigned is directed to forward to the Department of Finance and Commence for record and for communication to the Commissioner,

Northern India Salt Revenue, two copies of the supplementary list of villages in the Gwalior State in which salt and saltpetre works exist and which the Darbár desired might be inserted in Schedules A and B in the Salt Agreement of 1879. The list was received from the Agent to the Governor General in Central India in March 1879, after the terms of the Agreement had been practically settled, and it was decided that to make additions to the schedules at that stage would be embarrassing.

By order, &c.,

(Sd.) W. H. CORNISH,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Department of Finance and Commerce.

No. 75.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1889.

COPY, with copy of the lists, forwarded to the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue for information.

By order, &c.,

(Sd.) J. E. O'CONOR,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the names of villages of salt works in Gwalior territory to be added to Schedule A.

No.	Name of villages, with their respective *Zila* and *Parganah*.	Number of *Ruthas* or salt works.	Amount of salt manufactured.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Zila Gird Gwalior, Parganah Gird.		Mds. s. c.	
1	Mowza Girgaon	1	25 0 0	
2	Do. Baraham (Birja)	1	15 0 0	
3	Do. Dirwan (Dirman)	1	20 0 0	
4	Do. Bijoli	1	21 20 0	
5	Do. Tilori	1	30 0 0	
	Total ...	5	111 20 0	
	Parganah Kotwal.			
6	Mowza Girgoni	1	15 0 0	
7	Do. Sethri	1	20 0 0	
8	Do. Rameholi (Ranchole)	1	17 0 0	
9	Do. Madan Basai	1	12 20 0	
10	Do. Bani	1	19 0 0	
11	Do. Khera (Kheraya)	1	12 0 0	
12	Do. Garajar (Gandajar)	1	9 0 0	
	Total ...	7	104 20 0	

Statement showing the names of villages of salt works in Gwalior territory to be added to Schedule A—(concluded).

No	Names of villages, with their respective *Zila* and *Parganah*	Number of *[illegible]* or salt works	Amount of salt manufactured	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	Parganah Pichor		Mds s c	
13	Kasba Pichor	1	20 0 0	
14	Mowza Mahgai	1	13 20 0	
15	Do Barera Khurd (Barenda Khurd)	1	22 0 0	
16	Do Sharnagat	1	18 0 0	
17	Do Kethola	2	21 0 0	
18	Do Magrora	1	16 0 0	
19	Do Lakhia (Lakhiapura)	1	19 0 0	
20	Do Anant Peth	1	11 0 0	
21	Do Shekhra	1	9 0 0	
22	Do Puti (Puri)	1	32 0 0	
23	Do Dangapura	1	41 0 0	
24	Do Kasba Sukhiare	1	51 0 0	
	Total	13	273 20 0	
	Parganah Antri			
25	Mowza Milgan	1	28 0 0	
26	Do Guja Banwari	1	8 0 0	
27	Do Rora	1	11 0 0	
28	Do Chhimak	1	17 20 0	
29	Do Satol (Satal)	1	15 0 0	
30	Do Rajawwa (Rajoba)	1	9 0 0	
31	Do Kherwara	1	10 0 0	
32	Do Letapur	1	15 0 0	
33	Do Ghiroli	1	25 0 0	
34	Do Bhori	1	5 0 0	
35	Do Kishenpur	1	12 0 0	
36	Do Kheri Darbaria	1	12 20 0	
37	Do Kachhawwa	1	20 0 0	
38	Do Barki Sarai	1	9 0 0	
39	Do Khurdpal	1	21 0 0	
40	Do Kiratpura	1	10 0 0	
41	Do Jhinjharpur (Zizarpura)	1	8 0 0	
42	Do Gharsondi (Gharsoli)	1	22 20 0	
43	Do Kishorgarh	1	14 0 0	
	Total	19	272 0 0	
	Zila Tuarghar, Parganah Aini			
44	Mowza Tukenda (Kokheda)	2	18 0 0	
45	Do Baknasa (Bakusa)	1	10 0 0	
46	Do Sarva	2	35 0 0	
	Total	5	63 0 0	
	Zila Jhansi Parganah Karera			
47	Mowza Ghoda (Jágir)	2	25 0 0	
	Parganah Jhansi (Bhander)			
48	Mowza Saletra	1	12 20 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	52	862 20 0	
	Zila Bhind			
	Chaikiri	1	35 0 0	Also in the statements annually received from the Resident
	Zila Bhander			
	Bhander Khas	1	15 0 0	
	Total	2	50 0 0	

Statement showing the names of villages of saltpetre works in Gwalior territory to be added to Schedule B.

No.	Name of village with its *Parganah*.	Number of *Ruthas* or saltpetre works.	Quantity in maunds.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Zila Gird Gwalior, Parganah Kotwal (Nurabad).		Mds. s. c.	
1	Mowza Susera (Jágir)	1	22 0 0	
2	Do. Shankarpur (Jágir)	1	12 0 0	
	Parganah Pichor.			
3	Mowza Kumhera (Kulhera)	1	41 0 0	
	Parganah Antri.			
4	Mowza Bhori	1	15 0 0	
5	Do. Piprawwa	1	18 0 0	
	Total ...	5	108 0 0	

NOTE.—The removal experimentally of the restrictions which the Gwalior State is required by the Salt Agreement of 1870 to maintain on the import of salt was authorised in letter No. 2459—I., dated the 30th June 1884, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Political) to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Salt Agreement

DATIA

Agreement for the security of the salt revenue of British India, in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, and for the abolition of salt duties within the Datia State, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the MAHÁRÁJA BHOWANI SINGH LOKENDAR BAHADUR of Datia, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K C B, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Central India, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by the Governor General of India in Council, and on the other part by the MAHARÁJA BHOWANI SINGH LOKENDAR BAHADUR

ARTICLE I

The Mahárája of Datia agrees that no salt shall be manufactured within the State of Datia except at the works specified in Schedule A attached to this Agreement The quantity manufactured at any single work in the Schedule shall not in any year exceed double the quantity entered opposite to the work in the Schedule

ARTICLE II

Nothing in the foregoing Article shall be held to prohibit the bonâ fide manufacture of saltpetre, *rassi*, *sajji*, or saline products other than edible salt, at those works which are already in existence and entered in Schedule B attached to this Agreement; but the Mahárája agrees that no new works of this description shall be opened

ARTICLE III

The Mahárája agrees to prevent—

1stly —The export from the State of Datia of any salt therein manufactured

2ndly —The import into, and passage through, the said State of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government

ARTICLE IV

Further, the Mahárája agrees that no tax, toll, nor duty of any kind, shall be levied within the State of Datia on salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government

ARTICLE V

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in the State of Datia be found to exist within the territories of such State on the date on which this Agreement comes into force, the Mahárája agrees, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks, and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government, at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by the Mahárája, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or paying to the British Government such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

The Mahárája agrees to prohibit the export from his State of *bhang, gánja*, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation, by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs Line.

ARTICLE VII.

In consideration of the enforcement of this Agreement by the Mahárája, and of his proclaiming throughout his State free trade and transit for all salt manufactured and excised at British salt works, the British Government agree to pay to him annually the sum of rupees ten thousand (Rupees 10,000).

The mode and date of payment will be arranged hereafter.

ARTICLE VIII.

Returns of the produce of the works mentioned in Schedules A and B shall be furnished annually by the Mahárája on dates to be hereafter fixed.

ARTICLE IX.

The British Government reserve to themselves the right of revising the above Articles of Agreement, should experience prove that they are insufficient for the protection of the British salt revenue.

ARTICLE X.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Datia on the 9th day of March A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Seal. Signature of Mahárája Bhowani Singh Lokendar Bahadur of Datia.

INDORE RESIDENCY: } Seal.
The 31*st March* 1879.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India,

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Simla, on the 13th day of June A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the number of salt works and the amount of salt manufactured therein, within the Datia territory.

No.	Names of villages with their respective *Zilas* and *Parganahs*.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	Remarks.
	Datia Parganah.		Maunds.	
1	Datia	2	177	
2	Garhi	2	192	
3	Gohna	2	192	
4	Deogawan Gujar	2	191	
5	Dhanoli	8	662	
6	Unchia	1	88	

SCHEDULE A—(*continued*).

No.	Names of villages with their respective *Zilas* and *Parganahs*.	Number of salt works.	Amount of salt made.	Remarks.
	Datia Parganah—(concluded).		Maunds.	
7	Mahona	1	84	
8	Roni	1	91	
9	Sikri	1	83	
10	Chiruli	1	87	
11	Baswaha	2	134	
12	Dursara	1	87	
13	Sindhwari	1	87	
14	Jhariya	1	87	
15	Karkhara	1	87	
16	Pitsura	2	191	
17	Sunar	1	87	
18	Suketa	1	87	
19	Rohnija	1	87	
20	Richhar	1	87	
21	Sahsuti	1	87	
22	Daryaupur	1	87	
23	Kua	1	87	
24	Kusauli	1	87	
25	Kulariya	1	87	
26	Benda	1	87	
27	Kurthara	1	87	
28	Kundira	1	87	
29	Kumarya Rae	1	87	
30	Unao	1	87	
31	Bhadeora	1	87	
32	Parasai	1	87	
33	Barwa Jiwan	1	87	
34	Barwa Rao	1	87	
35	Upraha	1	87	
36	Pachokhra	1	87	
37	Ghughai	1	87	
38	Airai	1	87	
39	Seuni	1	87	
40	Sirol	1	87	
41	Mauha	1	87	
42	Kumeri	1	87	
43	Pathra	1	87	
44	Dhawari	1	87	
45	Barauni	1	87	
46	Charbara	1	87	
47	Sikauwa	1	99	
48	Kumarra	1	99	
49	Jora	1	99	
50	Baroda	1	99	
51	Bannaha	1	99	
52	Bhula	1	99	
53	Semai	1	87	
54	Parari	1	87	
55	Khai Khera	1	87	
56	Dhirpura	1	87	
57	Simariya	1	87	
	Indargarh Parganah.			
58	Khairona	3	258	
59	Tighra	1	99	
60	Kuthonda	1	99	
	Seonda Parganah.			
61	Gyara	2	202	
62	Pargahna	4	307	
63	Kanjaoli	1	100	
64	Daroli	1	87	
65	Sisra	1	87	
66	Kanharpura	1	87	
	Total salt works alone ...	...	7,575	
	Aggregate salt from saltpetre works in Schedule B	...	665	
	Total ...	...	8,240	

SCHEDULE B.

Statement of saltpetre works in Datia territory.

No.	Name of village with its *Parganah* and *Zila*.	Saltpetre.	Salt.	Remarks.
	Datia Parganah.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
1	Unchiya	45	15	
2	Mahauna	45	15	
3	Chiruli	50	17	
4	Baswaha	48	16	
5	Dursara	42	14	
6	Karkhara	45	15	
7	Saimai	43	14	
8	Puliya	40	13	
9	Baroda	47	15	
10	Bannaha	45	15	
11	Upraha	45	16	
12	Dhirpura	45	15	
13	Sikri	46	15	
14	Parari	44	15	
15	Barua	45	15	
	Indargarh Parganah.			
16	Indargarh	48	16	
17	Dohar	42	14	
18	Silori	45	15	
19	Jauniya	45	15	
20	Ikauna	45	15	
21	Tighra	45	15	
22	Birguwa	48	16	
23	Bharaul	40	13	
24	Bandapara	45	15	
25	Jigniya	45	15	
26	Jujharpur	45	15	
27	Naituwapura	40	13	
28	Bareri	41	14	
29	Thaili	45	15	
30	Piprauwa	45	15	
31	Pochokhra	40	13	
32	Kharauwa	43	14	
33	Nadna	40	13	
34	Delwa	16	5	
35	Kulaith	17	6	
	Seonda Parganah.			
36	Saigawa	45	15	
	Nadigaon Parganah.			
37	Lohai	50	17	
38	Seuni	43	14	
39	Akniwa	50	17	
40	Kailiya	47	16	
41	Pajaunia	45	15	
42	Basith	45	15	
43	Kanasi	45	15	
44	Kanhari	48	16	
45	Khera	42	14	
	Taluqa Barauni.			
	Parganah Datia.			
46	Baraun Kalan	45	15	
	Total ...	2,000	665	

NOTE.—The removal experimentally of the restrictions which the Datia State is required by the Salt Agreement of 1879 to maintain on the import of salt was authorised in letter No. 2459—I., dated the 30th June 1884, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Political) to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Salt Agreement.

SAMPTHAR.

Agreement executed by MAHÁRÁJA CHATTAR SINGH, Bahadur, of Sampthar.

Whereas it has been represented to me by Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor General for the States of Central India, that the British Government have offered to allow me and my successors annually, free of cost and duty, at the Sambhar works, five hundred (500) maunds of salt for consumption in my State (which salt shall not be re-exported from the Sampthar State), I do hereby covenant that, from a date to be fixed by the British Government—

Modified. *Vide* letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 50-I., dated 4th January 1884 (page 131).

I will not permit the manufacture of any salt in my State, except at saltpetre works at present existing, nor the import into, and passage through, my State, of any salt other than salt upon which duty has been levied by the British Government, and the said 500 maunds of salt.

I will not permit any new saltpetre works to be opened in my State, nor any extension of those now existing; nor will I allow the outturn of salt from these works to exceed an annual limit of one thousand five hundred (1,500) maunds of edible salt, in accordance with the list attached to this Agreement. I will furnish the British Government annually with a statement showing the quantity of edible salt passing out of each of these works.

Further, I will not permit any toll or tax whatever to be levied in my State on salt on which duty has been levied by the British Government.

If any stocks of salt other than salt manufactured in my State be found to exist within the territories of such State on the said date, I agree, if so requested by the British Government, to take possession of such stocks and to give the owners thereof the option of either transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as I may fix, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the British Government such duty of two rupees eight annas per maund on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which the said duty may have been paid, but not otherwise.

Lastly, the export of all intoxicating drugs, preparations and spirits (such as *bhang, gánja* and opium) by all routes and in all directions heretofore barred by the Inland Customs Line, shall be prohibited.

Signed at Nowgong on the 17th day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Seal.) (Sd.) MAHÁRÁJA CHATTAR SINGH,
Bahadur.

INDORE RESIDENCY :
The 31*st March* 1879.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

List of saltpetre works in the Sampthar State.

No.	Name of villages having saltpetre works at which coarse edible salt is extracted.	Quantity of salt made.	Remarks.
	Parganah Sampthar.	Maunds.	
1	Angthari	40	
2	Barókhri	15	
3	Bélma	40	
4	Bángri	20	
5	Dataoli	130	Both crude and refining works.
6	Sháhjahánpur	300	Ditto ditto.
7	Kandaur	50	
8	Khajúri	140	Ditto ditto.
	Parganah Lohari.		
9	Tursanpura	10	
10	Sérsa	15	
11	Sákin	10	
12	Karai	50	Ditto ditto.
13	Khúja	15	
	Parganah Sesa.		
14	Amgaon	30	
15	Bábai	40	Ditto ditto.
16	Dhórkba	10	
17	Jarha	10	
18	Chirgaon	10	
19	Chittguwan	15	
20	Dhéri	50	
	Parganah Amra.		
21	Pargahna	30	
22	Garhúka	20	
23	Pasaiya	25	Ditto ditto.
24	Chhapár	80	Ditto ditto.
25	Láwan	120	Ditto ditto.
26	Basobai	50	Ditto ditto.
27	Magrora	50	
28	Karúra	40	
29	Panári	15	
30	Bhujaund	15	
31	Amrokh	25	
	Total ...	1,470	

Modification of the Agreement.

In supersession of that portion of the foregoing Agreement which relates to the delivery of 500 maunds of salt free of cost and duty at the Sambhar works, it is now agreed between the British Government and the Mahárája of Sampthar that a payment of Rs. 1,450 per annum be made to the Sampthar State in lieu of the delivery of the salt abovementioned with effect from the 1st October 1883.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General conveyed in Foreign Department letter No. 50-I., dated 4th January 1884.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,

Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Seal and signature of the Mahárája, Sampthar.

No. 50-I., dated Fort William, the 4th January 1884.

From—H. M. DURAND, ESQ., *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political),*

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{59P.}{289}$, dated the 5th September 1883, regarding the commutation into a money payment of the 600 maunds of salt deliverable yearly under the existing arrangements to the Sampthar State.

2. In reply I am to say that, under the circumstances reported by you, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of a yearly cash payment of Rs. 1,450 to His Highness the Mahárája of Sampthar in lieu of the allowance of salt. I am to request that you will make the necessary modification in the undertaking entered into by the Sampthar Chief on the 31st March 1879, forwarding a copy for record in this office.

No. 193.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CALCUTTA,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE:
The 16*th January* 1884.

By order, &c.,
(Sd.) J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTE—The removal experimentally of the restrictions which the Sampthar State is required by the Salt Agreement of 1879 to maintain on the import, export and transit of salt was authorized in letter No. 2459—I, dated the 30th June 1884, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Political), to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Salt Agreement.

Bhopal.

Agreement between the British Governmemt on the one part, and Her Highness the Nawáb Shah Jehan Begum, Ruler of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., M.C.I., on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Bhopal territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Government of Bhopal as under:—

(1) The Government of Bhopal undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Bhopal State.

(2) Tho British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to pay to the Bhopal Government annually the sum of Rs. 10,000 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 19th September 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the 29th day of Zikad-a-Hijri, 1298.

(Seal.)

(Sd.) SHAH JEHAN BEGUM.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor General, Central India.

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

JAORA.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWÁB OF JAORA on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Jaora territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Nawáb of Jaora as under:—

(1) The Nawáb of Jaora undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Jaora territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to pay to the Nawáb of Jaora annually the sum of Rs. 2,500 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 21st July 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

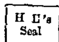
Dated at Indore, this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the 29th day of Zikad-a-Hijri, 1298

(Sd.) MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN,
Nawab of Jaora

Seal.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Govr. Genl, Central India.

(Sd) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.



This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

SITAMAU.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF OF SITAMAU on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Sitamau territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sitamau as under :—

(1) The Chief of Sitamau undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Sitamau territory.

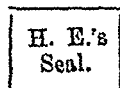
(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to pay to the Chief of Sitamau annually the sum of Rs. 2,000 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 1st June 1881, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.



Signature (in Vernacular) of the Chief of Sitamau.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India.



(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

THIS Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

RUTLAM.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and HIS HIGHNESS THE RÁJA OF RUTLAM on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Rutlam territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Rája of Rutlam as under:—

(1) The Rája of Rutlam undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Rutlam territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to pay to the Rutlam State annually the sum of Rs. 1,000 Government currency, the said payment to have effect from the 24th June 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.

(Seal.) (Sd.) RUNJIT SINGH.
Raja of Rutlam.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India.

(H E's Seal.)

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

THIS Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

Indore.

Agreement between the British Government on the one part and His Highness the Mahárája Tookaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., and his heirs and successors on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Indore territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and His Highness the Mahárája of Indore as under:—

(1) His Highness the Mahárája of Indore undertakes to abolish all transit duties of whatever description on all salt passing through the Indore State.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail on His Highness, agrees to deliver to the Indore Government at Indore annually forty-five thousand maunds of Baragara salt at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per maund, each maund weighing $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.

This agreement shall have effect from the 18th day of November 1881, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, this 9th day of December 1881, corresponding with the 4th day of Pus Badi, Samvat 1938.

(Sd.) TOOKAJI HOLKAR.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Agent to the Governor General for Central India.



(Sd.) RIPON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the Agreement for the abolition of transit duties on salt, executed between the British Government and the Indore State on the 9th December 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Indore Darbár by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to the Darbár at Indore annually forty-five thousand maunds of Baragara salt at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per maund, each maund weighing $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs:

Vide endorsement from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2053, dated 31st December 1883 (page 148).

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and His Highness the Mahárája Holkar of Indore that, in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Indore Darbár a sum of Rs 61,875 annually.

(Sd) P. W BANNERMAN,

Offg Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(Sd) TOOKAJI HOLKAR



(Sd.) RIPON,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three

(Sd) H. M DURAND,

Offg Secy to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

Salt Agreement.

DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and th CHIEF OF DEWAS, SENIOR BRANCH, on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on sal passing through the Dewas territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between th Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, as under :—

(1) The Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, undertakes to abolish all transi duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Dewa territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolitio of the above duties will entail, agrees to deliver to the Chief of Dewas Senior Branch, free of cost at Indore, 100 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 4th August 1880, being the date o which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the firs day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.

Seal. Signature (in Vernacular) of the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the Agreement for the abolition of transit duties on salt, executed between the British Government and the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, on the 24th October 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 100 maunds of salt annually :

Vide endorsement from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2053, dated 31st December 1883 (page 148).

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money :

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, that in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Dewas, Senior Branch, a sum of Rs. 412-8 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Signature of the Chief in Vernacular.



(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

DEWAS, JUNIOR BRANCH.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF of DEWAS, JUNIOR BRANCH, on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Dewas territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, as under:—

(1) The Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Dewas territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to deliver to the Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, free of cost at Indore, 100 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 4th August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore, this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.



(Sd.) NARAIN RAO PUAR, *Rája of J. B. Dewas.*

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN, *Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India.*



(Sd.) RIPON, *Viceroy and Governor General of India.*

This agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the Agreement for the abolition of transit duties on salt, executed between the British Government and the Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, on the 24th October 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 100 maunds of salt annually:

Vide endorsement from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2053, dated 31st December 1883, (page 148).

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money:

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, that in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, a sum of Rs. 412-8-0 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(Sd.) NARAIN RAO PUAR,
Rája of Junior Branch, Dewas.



(Sd). RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Offg Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

SAILANA.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF OF SAILANA on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Sailana territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana as under:—

(1) The Chief of Sailana undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Sailana territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to deliver to the Chief of Sailana free of cost at Indore 100 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 1st August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.



Signature (in Vernacular) of the Chief of Sailana.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Central India.



(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

THIS Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the Agreement for the abolition of transit duties on salt executed between the British Government and the Chief of Sailana on the 24th October 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Sailana by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 100 maunds of salt annually:

Vide endorsement from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2053, dated 31st December 1883 (page 148).

And whereas it has been found desirable to subsititute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money:

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana that, in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Sailana a sum of Rs. 412-8 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(Sd.) In Vernacular.

(Sd.) In Vernacular.



(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

SAILANA.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and the CHIEF OF SAILANA on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Sailana territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana as under:—

(1) The Chief of Sailana undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Sailana territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to deliver to the Chief of Sailana free of cost at Indore 100 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 1st August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.



Signature (in Vernacular) of the Chief of Sailana.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Govr.-Genl., Central India.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.



THIS Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the Agreement for the abolition of transit duties on salt executed between the British Government and the Chief of Sailana on the 24th October 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Sailana by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 100 maunds of salt annually:

Vide endorsement from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2053, dated 31st December 1883 (page 148).

And whereas it has been found desirable to subsititute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money:

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Sailana that, in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Sailana a sum of Rs. 412-8 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(Sd.) In Vernacular.

(Sd.) In Vernacular.



(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Salt Agreement.

Rajgarh.

Agreement between the British Government on the one part, and the Chief of Rájgarh on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Rájgarh territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Rájgarh as under :—

(1) The Chief of Rájgarh undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Rájgarh territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to deliver to the Chief of Rájgarh, free of cost at Indore, 150 maunds of salt annually.

This Agreement to have effect from the 1st August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.

Seal. Signature (In Vernacular) of the Chief of Rájgarh.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Governor General, Central India.

H. E.'s Seal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the Agreement for the abolition of transit duties on salt, executed between the British Government and the Chief of Rajgarh on the 24th October 1881.

Vide endorsement from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2053, dated 31st December 1883 (page 148).

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Rájgarh by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore 150 maunds of salt annually:

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money :

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Rájgarh that, in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Rájgarh a sum of Rs. 618-12 annually.

(Sd.) P. W. BANNERMAN,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(Sd.) (In Vernacular.)
Chief of Rájgarh.

(Signed in my presence) by BULBAHADUR SINGH,
Chief of Rájgarh.

CAMP SUNDERAEE:
The 11*th November* 1883.

(Sd.) W. KINCAID,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

Salt Agreement.

NARSINGHGARH.

Agreement between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part, and the CHIEF OF NARSINGHGARH on the other part.

Whereas it has been considered desirable that the levy of transit duty on salt passing through the Narsinghgarh territory shall cease, it is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Narsinghgarh as under:—

(1) The Chief of Narsinghgarh undertakes to abolish all transit duties, of whatever description, on all salt passing through the Narsinghgarh territory.

(2) The British Government, in consideration of the loss which the abolition of the above duties will entail, agree to deliver to the Chief of Narsinghgarh, free of cost at Indore, 150 maunds of salt annually.

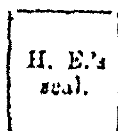
This Agreement to have effect from the 5th August 1880, being the date on which the duties in question were abolished.

Dated at Indore this 24th day of October 1881, corresponding with the first day of Katik Sudi, Samvat 1938.



Signature (In Vernacular) of the Chief of Narsinghgarh.

(Sd.) LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India.



(Sd.) RIPON,
Viceroy and Govr. Genl. of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council, at Calcutta, on the twenty-first day of February A.D. 1882.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,
Secy. to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Supplementary Article to the agreement for the abolition of transit duties on salt, executed between the British Government and the Chief of Narsinghgarh on the 24th October 1881.

Whereas it is laid down in Clause 2 of the above Agreement that the British Government, in consideration of the loss caused to the Chief of Narsinghgarh by the abolition of transit duties on salt, will furnish to him at Indore, free of cost, 150 maunds of salt annually:

Vide endorsement from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2053, dated 31st December 1883 (page 148).

And whereas it has been found desirable to substitute for this contribution of salt the annual payment of a sum of money:

It is hereby agreed between the Government of India and the Chief of Narsinghgarh that, in place of the salt specified as above, the British Government will pay to the Chief of Narsinghgarh a sum of Rs 618 12 annually.

(Sd) P W BANNERMAN,
Offg Agent to the Governor General for Central India

(Sd) (In Vernacular)
Chief of Narsinghgarh

(Signed in my presence) by RÁJA PARTAB SINGH,
Chief of Narsinghgarh

SEHORE
The 25th October 1883

(Sd) W KINCAID,
Political Agent, Bhopal.

(Sd) RIPON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India

This supplementary Article was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Calcutta, on the twelfth day of December A D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty three

(Sd) H M DURAND,
Offg Secy to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

No 1413, dated Simla, the 30th May 1883.

From—C GRANT, ESQ , C S I , *Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,*

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Central India

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No $\frac{6P}{39}$, dated the 9th March 1883, reporting that His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and five other Chiefs of Central India have agreed to accept money payments as noted on the margin against their respective names in lieu of supplies of salt in kind as provided in the Agreements which have been entered into with them

	Rs	a	p
His Highness the Mahárája Holkar	618 6	0	0
The Rája of Dewas (Sen or Branch)	412	8	0
Ditto (Jun or Branch)	412	8	0
Ditto Sailana	412	8	0
Ditto Rájgarh	618	12	0
Ditto Narsinghgarh	618	12	0

2 Referring to paragraph 5 of the letter under reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition to the Agreements already executed of a modifying clause providing for the change The original Agreements, as on record in this office, are accordingly forwarded to you herewith, with the addition of a modifying clause A similar clause should be subjoined to each of the Agreements in possession of the Chiefs concerned, and, after formal execution in the usual manner, both copies should be sent to this office for ratification by His Excellency the Viceroy.

will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by His Highness, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund, on such salt as the Governor General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE V.

The losses of salt manufacturers in the Baháwalpur State, consequent on the suppression of local salt works hereinbefore provided for, having been considered in concert by the British and Baháwalpur Governments, the British Government hereby agree to pay to the Nawáb of Baháwalpur a lump sum of Rupees one thousand and two hundred (Rupees 1,200) as compensation to the said manufacturers, and the Nawáb of Baháwalpur agrees to distribute the whole of the said sum, in consultation with the Political Agent, amongst the said persons in such wise as may be most equitable.

ARTICLE VI.

In consideration of the due and effectual observance by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur of all the stipulations hereinbefore provided, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness yearly the sum of Rupees eighty thousand (Rupees 80,000) in half-yearly instalments, the first instalment to be paid after the expiration of six months from the date on which this Agreement comes into force.

Further, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur hereby engages to compensate equitably any of his feudatories, jagírdárs or other subordinate right-holders for any losses they may sustain in consequence of the abolition of duties on salt and sugar heretofore rightfully levied by them.

ARTICLE VII.

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed, at Baháwalpur, on the 13th day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, corresponding to the 19th day of Mohurrum in the year of the Hijreh 1296.

(Seal.) (Sd.) LEOPOLD JOHN HERBERT GREY, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent of the Baháwalpur State.

(Sd.) GUL MUHAMMAD.
(Seal.) (Sd.) JATTU MAL.
(Sd.) GHULAM ALI SHAH.
(Sd.) ALI GAUHAR KHAN.

(H. E.'s Seal.) (Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council at Lahore on the 1st day of April A D 1879

(Sd.) A C LYALL,
Secy to the Govt of India, Foreign Dept

No 294, dated the 9th of May 1896

From—H C FANSHAWE, ESQ, *Chief Secretary to the Govt of the Punjáb,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department

I am directed to address the Government of India on the subject of an application which has been made by the Baháwalpur Darbár, for permission to levy octroi in certain towns in the Baháwalpur State in respect to which *it is not at present permissible* to do so under the terms of the second Article of the marginally noted Agreement between the British Government and the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, because none of the towns have a population exceeding 5,000 inhabitants, and under the article above referred to, the levy of octroi in "towns the population of which exceeds 5,000 inhabitants" is alone permitted as an exception to the general condition that "no tax, toll, transit duties, or due of any kind whatsoever should be levied by or with the permission or knowledge of the Nawáb of Baháwalpur on salt, sugar, or any other articles whether exported from or imported into or carried through the Baháwalpur State"

An agreement for the security of the Salt Revenue of British India, in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line and for the abolition of duties within the Bahawalpur State between the British Government and His Highness Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbas Nawab of Baháwalpur his heirs and successors executed on the one part by Major Leopold John Herbert Grey C S I Political Agent and Superintendent Baháwalpur under authority from the Hon'ble Robert Eyles Egerton C S I Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in virtue of the full powers vested in His Honor by the Governor General of India in Council and on the other part by Gul Muhammad Khan maternal uncle of His Highness the Nawáb of Bahawalpur and Juttu Mall Makhdum Ghulam Ali Shah and Ali Gauhar Khan Ministers of State This agreement was ratified by the Governor General of India in Council at Lahore on the first day of April A D 1879

The towns with respect to which the Darbár have made this application are the following —

Towns	*Population*
Garhi Ikhtiyar Khan	4,788
Naushahra	3 381
Allahabad	2 590
Hasilpur	2 379
Kot Sabzal	2 320
Alipur	2 063
Minchinabad	1 954

There is unfortunately nothing on record in this office to show why the proviso in the second Article of the Agreement with the Nawab was framed in the particular form in which it has been framed, but the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the general intention was to allow of the levy of octroi for municipal purposes on *goods* brought into a town for consumption there, and would agree to octroi being levied in the seven towns named, provided that the State can satisfy us —

Firstly that such arrangements are made and maintained in the way of bonded warehouses and refund, &c, as will ensure the octroi being levied only on goods consumed in the town, and

Secondly that the receipts of the octroi are expended entirely on the improvement of the towns where they are levied.

I am accordingly to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to the imposition of octroi by the Baháwalpur Darbár on the abovementioned towns on these conditions.

I am to explain that this reference has arisen at the present time in connection with the construction of the Southern Punjáb Railway from Bhatinda to Samasatta, all the towns named with the exception of Garhi Ikhtiyar Khan being within 3 miles of the railway line, and that the Darbár is naturally anxious to do what it can to develope these places under the new conditions in which they have been placed. The fact that the Baháwalpur Darbár is providing a very large area of land under the railway free of cost, is an additional reason, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, for meeting its wishes in the matter of desiring to levy octroi for local purposes in these places.

No. 2900 (I.A.), dated Simla, the 15th September 1896.

From—E. P. CHAPMAN, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.*,

To—*The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 294, dated the 9th May 1896, recommending, with reference to the second article of the Agreement executed with the Baháwalpur State in 1879, that the Darbár may be permitted to levy octroi in the marginally noted towns* the population of which does not exceed 5,000 inhabitants.

*Garhi Ikhtiyár Khan.
Naushahra.
Allahabad.
Hasilpur.
Kot-Sabzal.
Alimpur.
Minchinabad.

2. The proposal is, for the present, sanctioned for a period of ten years subject to the conditions mentioned in your letter under acknowledgment and to the proviso that no octroi is levied on salt.

No. 2901 I.A.

A copy of the foregoing, with a copy of the letter to which it is a reply, is forwarded to the Finance Department, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign Department No. 255 P., dated the 25th January 1878.

By order, &c.,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA : *The 15th September* 1896.

(Sd.) E. P. CHAPMAN, *Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

No. 3994-S.R., dated Simla, the 18th September 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Endorsement from the Foreign Department No. 2901 I.A., dated the 15th September 1896.

ORDERED that copy, with copy of the papers referred to therein, be forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

W. S. MEYER,

Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Uch.
Khanbela.
Janpur.
Ghauspur.

NOTE.—"The levy of octroi sanctioned for ten years on the same conditions in the four towns marginally noted."

(Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 2691I A, dated the 11th June 1903)

Letter from His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb and endorsement thereon —

Two workmen of my territory applied for a license to manufacture saltpetre The application was forwarded to the Revenue Councillor who satisfied himself that salt will not be manufactured and opined that a license for manufacturing saltpetre should be granted otherwise the applicants will not be able to earn their livelihood The matter was brought up before the Council which agreed in saying that there is no reason for refusing the application, as saltpetre is manufactured everywhere in British territory and as there is a demand for it in Baháwalpur too The Contractor furnishes security and if ever salt be found in saltpetre his security money can be confiscated, moreover the State officials will supervise As several similar applications have been refused before, and as the manufacturers have this their only means of maintenance and as there is great demand for saltpetre for drugs, gun-powder, &c, &c, the license should be given

Although there is no provision in the agreement drawn up regarding abolition of the customs duty on salt, which prohibits the manufacture of saltpetre, I have considered it advisable to ascertain your views in the matter

No 160

Dated Lahore 27th January 1880

Foreign

Copy forwarded to Commissioner, Inland Customs, for favour of opinion

By order &c,

(Sd) H FANSHAWE,

For *Offg Secretary to Government, Punjáb*

Letter No 26C, dated the 10th February 1880, from W S HALSEY, ESQ, C S., *Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb*

I know no reason why the Darbár should not authorise the manufacture of saltpetre provided sufficient precautions are taken to ensure the destruction of the salt educed in the process of manufacture

2 It is absolutely impossible to manufacture saltpetre without educing salt, which is invariably found in all saltpetre earth and which separates itself and falls to the bottom of the clarifying vats after the manufacture of the saltpetre is almost completed In that state it is impure, but the impurities are easily washed out, the salt is generally dried in the ashes of the furnace

3 Where all salt pays duty as in Baháwalpur, I need hardly point out the large profits to be made on such salt, more especially as it costs absolutely nothing, the charges incurred being only those necessary for refining saltpetre

4 I think therefore the Darbár should be exceedingly careful in watching the refineries they may license, and should insist on the immediate destruction of the impure salt, punishing the refiners heavily whenever they are caught purifying the salt, so as to avoid any charge of a breach of Article I of the salt treaty.

Secondly that the receipts of the octroi are expended entirely on the improvement of the towns where they are levied.

I am accordingly to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to the imposition of octroi by the Baháwalpur Darbár on the abovementioned towns on these conditions.

I am to explain that this reference has arisen at the present time in connection with the construction of the Southern Punjáb Railway from Bhatinda to Samasatta, all the towns named with the exception of Garhi Ikhtiyar Khan being within 3 miles of the railway line, and that the Darbár is naturally anxious to do what it can to develope these places under the new conditions in which they have been placed. The fact that the Baháwalpur Darbár is providing a very large area of land under the railway free of cost, is an additional reason, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, for meeting its wishes in the matter of desiring to levy octroi for local purposes in these places.

No. 2900 (I.A.), dated Simla, the 15th September 1896.

From—E. P. CHAPMAN, ESQ., *Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.*,

To—*The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 294, dated the 9th May 1896, recommending, with reference to the second article of the Agreement executed with the Baháwalpur State in 1879, that the Darbár may be permitted to levy octroi in the marginally noted towns* the population of which does not exceed 5,000 inhabitants.

*Garhi Ikhtiyár Khan.
Naushahra.
lahabad.
asilpur.
ot-Sabzal.
Alimpur.
Minchinabad.

2. The proposal is, for the present, sanctioned for a period of ten years subject to the conditions mentioned in your letter under acknowledgment and to the proviso that no octroi is levied on salt.

No. 2901 I.A.

A copy of the foregoing, with a copy of the letter to which it is a reply, is forwarded to the Finance Department, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from the Foreign Department No. 255 P., dated the 25th January 1878.

By order, &c.,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SIMLA: *The 15th September* 1896.

(Sd.) E. P. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 3994-S.R., dated Simla, the 18th September 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Endorsement from the Foreign Department No. 2901 I.A., dated the 15th September 1896.

ORDERED that copy, with copy of the papers referred to therein, be forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

W. S. MEYER,
Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTE.—"The levy of octroi sanctioned for ten years on the same conditions in the four towns marginally noted."

Uch.
Khanbela.
Janpur.
Ghauspur.

(Letter from the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2691I.A., dated the 11th June 1903.)

Letter from His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb and endorsement thereon :—

Two workmen of my territory applied for a license to manufacture saltpetre. The application was forwarded to the Revenue Councillor who satisfied himself that salt will not be manufactured and opined that a license for manufacturing saltpetre should be granted otherwise the applicants will not be able to earn their livelihood. The matter was brought up before the Council which agreed in saying that there is no reason for refusing the application, as saltpetre is manufactured everywhere in British territory and as there is a demand for it in Baháwalpur too. The Contractor furnishes security and if ever salt be found in saltpetre his security money can be confiscated, moreover the State officials will supervise. As several similar applications have been refused before, and as the manufacturers have this their only means of maintenance and as there is great demand for saltpetre for drugs, gun-powder, &c., &c., the license should be given.

Although there is no provision in the agreement drawn up regarding abolition of the customs duty on salt, which prohibits the manufacture of saltpetre, I have considered it advisable to ascertain your views in the matter.

No. 160.

Dated Lahore, 27th January 1880.

Foreign

Copy forwarded to Commissioner, Inland Customs, for favour of opinion.

By order &c.,

(Sd.) H. FANSHAWE,

For *Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjáb.*

Letter No. 26C., dated the 10th February 1880, from W. S. HALSEY, ESQ., C.S., *Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb.*

I know no reason why the Darbár should not authorise the manufacture of saltpetre provided sufficient precautions are taken to ensure the destruction of the salt educed in the process of manufacture.

2. It is absolutely impossible to manufacture saltpetre without educing salt, which is invariably found in all saltpetre earth and which separates itself and falls to the bottom of the clarifying vats after the manufacture of the saltpetre is almost completed. In that state it is impure, but the impurities are easily washed out, the salt is generally dried in the ashes of the furnace.

3. Where all salt pays duty as in Baháwalpur, I need hardly point out the large profits to be made on such salt, more especially as it costs absolutely nothing, the charges incurred being only those necessary for refining saltpetre.

4. I think therefore the Darbár should be exceedingly careful in watching the refineries they may license, and should insist on the immediate destruction of the impure salt, punishing the refiners heavily whenever they are [illegible] the salt, so as to avoid any charge of a breach of Article I of the

The Mandi State.

When the Jalandhar Doáb was annexed by the British Government, the Rája of Mandi was confirmed in his possession by a *sanad*; by section 7 of which provision was made for the regulation of the price of the salt produced within the State. Section 7 of the Mandi *sanad* of 1846 is to the following effect:—

"In regard to the duties on the iron and salt mines, &c., situated in the territory of Mandi, rules should be laid down, after consultation with the Superintendent of the Hill States, and those rules should not be departed from."

2. The price of salt was accordingly fixed at 10 annas a maund in November 1846, and this rate continued in force down to the 31st of January 1871. The Rája received this revenue.

3. In 1869-70, it was brought to notice that the quantity of untaxed Mandi salt consumed in British territory was considerable, and to protect the salt revenue of the British Government, the charge made for Mandi salt at the mines was raised to Re. 1-4-0 a maund with effect from the 1st February 1871, 10 annas being the price of the salt as fixed in 1846 and 10 annas being added as a duty. It was further decided that on all salt consigned to British territory, the duty of 10 annas a maund should be paid to the British Government. An establishment was accordingly posted at the mines on behalf of the British Government to register the destination of the consignments of salt issued; and in accordance with the results recorded the duty realized was divided between the British Government and the Rája.

4. Some friction between the Rája's officials and the establishment posted at the mines resulted from this arrangement, which was accordingly modified under orders issued by the Government of India in a letter from the Foreign Department to the Government of the Punjáb, No. 2654P., dated 12th November 1878. By the new arrangement, which was introduced with effect from the 1st May 1880, the duty of 10 annas a maund on all salt sold at the mines, whether consigned to Native States or to British territory, was divided between the British Government and the Rája on the basis of the ascertained consumption of Mandi salt in British territory and in Mandi and other Native States, in the proportion of two-thirds (six annas eight pies) to the former and one-third (three annas four pies) to the latter. The Rája continued to receive the full price of 10 annas a maund on all salt sold at the mines.

5. In consequence of the reduction in the rate of duty on salt levied by the British Government to Rs. 2 a maund, the duty on Mandi salt was reduced from ten annas to six annas a maund with effect from the 1st of April 1884; and, under orders issued by the Government of India in a letter No. 625I., dated the 18th February 1884, from the Foreign Department to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb, it was arranged—

(i) that the duty on Mandi salt shall fluctuate with the British duty in the proportion of 1 to 5;

(ii) that the price of Mandi salt, 10 annas a maund, shall not be lowered without the previous sanction of the British Government.

The total charge on Mandi salt was therefore reduced from Re 1-4-0 to Re 1 a maund The distribution of the six anna duty was continued in the same proportions, and the British Government received four annas and the Rája two annas a maund on all salt sold

6 In 1888, the duty on salt in British India was again raised from Rs 2 to Rs 2-8-0 a maund, and on the principle stated in the preceding paragraph, the duty on Mandi salt was raised from six annas to seven annas six pies a maund This rate took effect from the 26th January 1888 at the Guma mine and from the 28th idem at the Drang mine The duty of seven annas and six pies a maund was divided between the British Government and the Rája in the proportion of five annas to the former and two annas six pies to the latter

7 In November 1889, the Raja was permitted to raise the price of salt at the mines from 10 annas to 10 annas 6 pies a maund

8. The duty on salt in British India was reduced from Rs 2-8-0 to Rs 2 a maund with effect from the 18th March 1903, and from that date the duty on Mandi *salt was reduced from seven and a half annas to six annas a maund in accordance* with the principle described in paragraph 5, the distribution being in the proportion of four annas to the British Government and two annas to the Rája. The reduction took effect at the mines at Guma and Drang from the 21st March 1903

A charge of three pies a maund is also levied on salt sold to traders at the mines to cover the cost of transport of the salt from the quarries to the depôts where it is weighed and issued A separate account is maintained of the income and expenditure under this head, and the surplus (if any) is credited to the Mandi State

The receipts from the six pies a maund added to the price of the salt in 1889, after deduction of the cost of charcoal, ropes used in the quarries, sacrificial goats, &c, are said to be distributed twice a year between the state officials at the quarries and the workmen there employed in the proportion of one-fourth to the officials and three fourths to the, labourers Agriculturists and others removing salt in *kiltas* or headloads are exempt from this charge, but are required to work for one day without remuneration at the mines

9 The duty on salt in British India and on salt from the Mandi mines was further reduced to Re. 1-8-0 and 1½ annas respectively with effect from the 22nd March 1905 The reduction took effect at the mines at Guma and Drang from the 24th March 1905, and since that date the following has been the charge made per maund for Mandi salt —

	Rs. a p.	
Duty	0 3 0	Paid to British Government
	0 1 6	Received by the Raja.
Total	0 4 6	
Price	0 10 6	Received by the Rája.
Total cost ..	0 15 0	

10. In February 1900, the Punjáb Government proposed that the duty should be divided for 10 years between the British Government and the Rája in the proportion of 3 : 2, as the statistics of the then existing consumption of Mandi salt in British and Native territories showed that three-fifths and not two-thirds of the total quantity issued was consumed in British territory; and, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the intention of the arrangement of 1878 was that the division of the proceeds of the duty then made should not be final, but should be subject to readjustment in accordance with the consumption of the salt. The so-called price of the salt, however, is to a large extent duty under another name, and the Punjáb Government, when recommending the adoption of the system of taking a fixed proportion of the duty in 1878, evidently did not intend that the proportion fixed should be liable to periodical readjustment, as it was proposed to abolish the registration of the destination of consignments. The Government of India therefore decided in the letter from the Foreign Department to the Chief Secretary to the Punjáb Government, No. 292 I.A., dated 21st January 1901, that the Rája has no equitable claim to a revision in his favour of the existing arrangement.

KOHAT SALT INAMS.

Extract from letter No. 2546-S. R., dated Simla, the 12th June 1896.

From—The Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb, Revenue Department.

*   *   *   *

7. The Government of India agree with Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick that the increases which are to be made to the salt Inams now received by the Khan of Teri and the landowners of certain villages in the vicinity of the mines should be announced at the time when notice is given of the enhancement of the duty. The Government of India understand that the grant of these Inams is a matter in which the discretion of Government is entirely unfettered, though it is both equitable and expedient to treat the Khan and the landowners interested with consideration and liberality. I am directed, therefore, to say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is authorised, when giving notice of the enhancement of the duty, to announce the intention of the Government to sanction the annual payment of fixed sums of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan of Teri and of Rs. 40,000 to the village landowners and to the Khan of Shakardarra, the Naibs of Gumbat and any other persons who may be found to be interested, in full satisfaction of all claims. The conditions upon which these grants should be held, and the manner in which the Rs. 40,000 should be distributed, may be left over for subsequent settlement.

*   *   *   *

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WAJIB-UL-ARZ OF THE VILLAGE OF MALGIN, TAHSIL TERI, DISTRICT KOHAT.

AGREEMENT ON THE PART OF THE RECIPIENTS OF A SALT INAM.

(1) We, the Maliks of undertake on behalf of ourselves, and our Kashars jointly, and severally, to render the services specified herein, in return for the payment to us of a Salt Inam amounting to Rs. per annum.

(2) We fully understand and accept the fact that the payment of the Salt Inam depends on our loyalty and good conduct, and that the Inam is not transferable.

(3) We fully admit the right of Government to deal with the payment of this Inam at its discretion, and that the officers, authorized by Government on that behalf, shall have the power to adjudge forfeiture in whole, or in part, should we, on our part, fail to render any of the services in return for which this Salt Inam is granted to us.

(4) We the Maliks aforesaid, undertake to distribute to our Kashars, their share of the Inam, in the same proportion as that to which they have hitherto been entitled, to keep an account of all such payments, and to abstain from making any alteration in the manner of distribution, in the number of Kashars, or in the proportion of their shares, without the orders of the officers aforesaid.

(5) We, on behalf of ourselves and our Kashars, accept the amount of Salt Inam allotted to us as including full compensation for the grass, and fuel, used by salt traders plying to and from the salt quarries and salt depôts.

10. In February 1900, the Punjáb Government proposed that the duty should be divided for 10 years between the British Government and the Rája in the proportion of 3 : 2, as the statistics of the then existing consumption of Mandi salt in British and Native territories showed that three-fifths and not two-thirds of the total quantity issued was consumed in British territory; and, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the intention of the arrangement of 1878 was that the division of the proceeds of the duty then made should not be final, but should be subject to readjustment in accordance with the consumption of the salt. The so-called price of the salt, however, is to a large extent duty under another name, and the Punjáb Government, when recommending the adoption of the system of taking a fixed proportion of the duty in 1878, evidently did not intend that the proportion fixed should be liable to periodical readjustment, as it was proposed to abolish the registration of the destination of consignments. The Government of India therefore decided in the letter from the Foreign Department to the Chief Secretary to the Punjáb Government, No. 292 I.A., dated 21st January 1901, that the Rája has no equitable claim to a revision in his favour of the existing arrangement.

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Kohat Salt Inams.

Extract from letter No. 2546-S. R., dated Simla, the 12th June 1896.

From—The Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjáb, Revenue Department.

* * * *

7. The Government of India agree with Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick that the increases which are to be made to the salt Inams now received by the Khan of Teri and the landowners of certain villages in the vicinity of the mines should be announced at the time when notice is given of the enhancement of the duty. The Government of India understand that the grant of these Inams is a matter in which the discretion of Government is entirely unfettered, though it is both equitable and expedient to treat the Khan and the landowners interested with consideration and liberality. I am directed, therefore, to say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is authorised, when giving notice of the enhancement of the duty, to announce the intention of the Government to sanction the annual payment of fixed sums of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan of Teri and of Rs. 40,000 to the village landowners and to the Khan of Shakardarra, the Naibs of Gumbat and any other persons who may be found to be interested, in full satisfaction of all claims. The conditions upon which these grants should be held, and the manner in which the Rs. 40,000 should be distributed, may be left over for subsequent settlement.

* * * *

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WAJIB-UL-ARZ OF THE VILLAGE OF MALGIN, TAHSIL TERI, DISTRICT KOHAT.

Agreement on the part of the recipients of a salt inam.

(1) We, the Maliks of undertake on behalf of ourselves, and our Kashars jointly, and severally, to render the services specified herein, in return for the payment to us of a Salt Inam amounting to Rs. per annum.

(2) We fully understand and accept the fact that the payment of the Salt Inam depends on our loyalty and good conduct, and that the Inam is not transferable.

(3) We fully admit the right of Government to deal with the payment of this Inam at its discretion, and that the officers, authorized by Government on that behalf, shall have the power to adjudge forfeiture in whole, or in part, should we, on our part, fail to render any of the services in return for which this Salt Inam is granted to us.

(4) We the Maliks aforesaid, undertake to distribute to our Kashars, their share of the Inam, in the same proportion as that to which they have hitherto been entitled, to keep an account of all such payments, and to abstain from making any alteration in the manner of distribution, in the number of Kashars, or in the proportion of their shares, without the orders of the officers aforesaid.

(5) We, on behalf of ourselves and our Kashars, accept the amount of Salt Inam allotted to us as including full compensation for the grass, and fuel, used by salt traders plying to and from the salt quarries and salt depôts.

I. We jointly and severally undertake the responsibility for the safety of all roads and tracks within the boundaries of our village and are liable to pay compensation for theft of, or injury to, any Government property, or for cattle lifting, which may occur within such boundaries, or abetment of or failure to endeavour to prevent the same, always provided, that we are unable to trace the offenders, or recover the property or cattle within a reasonable time.

II. (1) To render the Salt Department every assistance in the prevention of smuggling.

(2) To hedge in, bury, or otherwise render secure, salt outcrops, or closed quarries, whenever called upon to do so by the Officer in charge of the Salt Department.

(3) To render, at the Salt Depôt, or to the Salt establishment at the preventive towers, within our boundaries, prompt assistance in all cases such as flood, fire, raids or riots, and any other emergency which may arise.

III. To provide sites for buildings which may be required by the Salt Department on waste land (*Banjar or Ghair mumkin*) free of cost, for so long as the necessity for the occupation of such sites by the Salt Department exists, and, under the same conditions, to provide waste land for the construction of Salt Department roads.

We undertake to continue to repair or construct by unskilled labour, the Salt Depôts, staff quarters, towers and roads and clear out the depôt yards as we have hitherto done.

IV. (1) On being required to do so by the Officer in charge of the Salt Department, we undertake to provide chaukidárs for the protection of traders, cattle, salt, or property, such chaukidárs being placed under the orders of the officer at the Salt Depôt.

(2) To render every assistance to District and Salt Department officers in pitching their camps within our boundaries, and to provide chaukidárs for the safety and protection of such camps.

V. To provide carriage free of cost for the transport of Government treasure, or Government property, belonging to the Salt Department, in transit within, or beyond, our boundaries to the same extent that we have hitherto done, and to provide a sufficient escort (*Badraga*) for the safety of such treasure, or property while in transit.

VI. To furnish the Salt Department establishment with supplies (Rasad), including grass and fuel at reasonable rates current in the village, and to provide carriage and, when necessary, escort, for any of the Salt establishment proceeding on urgent night duty, transfer, or leave, on reasonable payment being made for the transport used.

VII. All the quarries are the property of Government, and hence we have no right to quarry salt without the sanction of the Officer in charge of the Salt Department, or to sell or mortgage a quarry.

We undertake to excavate, and supply, salt at the rates fixed for excavation by Government in such quantities as may be required, and to obey, and carry out, without fail, all orders given us by the Officer in charge of the Salt Department

in regard to the working, opening, or closing of quarries and all such matters as are connected with the excavation, and supply of salt

VIII And in respect to the special additional Inam of Rs per annum, which the Government has been pleased to grant us in excess of the award of Rs per annum to which the foregoing conditions apply, we fully understand that it is absolutely at the discretion of Government to withdraw it at any time, either with, or without, forfeiture being adjudged under the rules hereto appended

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This deed, made between the Secretary of State in Council of the one part and of the other part witnesseth that the Secretary of State in Council hereby grants to the said a Salt Inam valued at Rs per annum, to be enjoyed by the said under the following conditions —

1 That he undertakes to render the services hereafter specified —

2 That he fully understands, and accepts, the fact that the payment of the Inam depends on his loyalty, and good conduct

3 That he fully admits the right of Government to deal with the payment of the Inam at its discretion, and that the officers authorized by Government on that behalf shall have the power to adjudge its forfeiture in whole, or in part, should he on his part fail to render any of the services in return for which the said Inam is granted to him

4 That he admits all the quarries to be the property of Government, and that, therefore, he has no right to quarry salt without the sanction of the Officer in charge of the Salt Department, or to sell or mortgage a quarry

5 That he agrees to accept the amount of Salt Inam hereby allotted to him as including full compensation for the grass, and fuel, used by salt traders plying to and from the salt quarries and Salt Depôts

6 That he undertakes the responsibility for the safety of all roads, and tracks within the boundaries of his village, and his liability to pay compensation for theft of, or injury to, any Government property, or for cattle lifting, which may occur within such boundaries, or abetment of, or failure to, endeavour to prevent the same, *always provided* that he is unable to trace the offenders, or recover the *property* or cattle within a reasonable time

7 That he will render the Salt Department every assistance in the prevention of smuggling

8 That he will hedge in, bury, or otherwise render secure, salt outcrops, or closed quarries whenever called upon to do so by the Officer in charge of the Salt Department

9 That he will afford at the Salt Depôts, or to the Salt establishment, at the preventive towers within his boundaries, prompt assistance in all cases, such as flood fire, raids, or riots, or in any other emergency which may arise

10 That he will provide building sites which may be required by the Salt Department on waste land (*Banjar or Ghair mumkin*) free of cost, for such time as the necessity for the occupation of such sites by the Salt Department exists, and, under the same conditions, will provide waste land for the construction of Salt Department roads,

11. That he undertakes to continue to repair, or construct, by unskilled labour, the Salt Depôts, Staff quarters, towers and roads, and to clear out the Depôt yards, as he has hitherto done.

12. That on being required to do so by the Officer in charge of the Salt Department, he will arrange to provide chaukidárs for the protection of traders, cattle, salt, or property, such chaukidárs being placed under the orders of the officer at the Salt Depôt.

13. That he will render every assistance to District and Salt Department officers in pitching their camps within his boundaries and will provide chaukidárs for the safety, and protection of such camps.

14. That he undertakes to furnish carriage free of cost for transport of Government treasure, or Government property, belonging to the Salt Department in transit within, or beyond, his boundaries, to the same extent that he has hitherto done, and to provide a sufficient escort for the safty of such treasure, or property while in transit.

15. That he will furnish the Salt Department establishment with supplies (Rasad), including grass and fuel, at reasonable rates current in the village.

16. That he will provide carriage, and, when necessary, escort, for any of the Salt establishment proceeding on urgent night duty, transfer, or leave, on reasonable payment being made for the transport use.

17. That he undertakes to obey, and carry out without fail, all orders given to him by the Officer in charge of the Salt Department in regard to the working, opening, or closing, of quarries, and all such matters as are connected with the excavation, and supply of salt.

In the event of the said failing to fulfil any one of the conditions set forth above, this Inam shall be liable to resumption, and on the death of the said it shall be subject to reconsideration.

This Inam is not transferable.

Rampur State

Under orders contained in a letter from the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, No 9, dated 8th May 1845, His Highness the Nawáb of Rámpur is permitted to import annually into the Rámpur State mds 5,000 of salt free of duty A letter from His Highness the Nawáb, referring to the matter, is printed below

2 The salt is imported from Sambhar

Translation of a Khat from His Highness the Nawáb Yusuf Ali Khan, Bahadur K C S I (dated the 23rd December 1864)

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your communication, date 16th December 1864 with its enclosures from the Government, North-Western Provinces, No 222A , dated 1st October 1864, enquiring whether the land required for railway purposes from this State is to be given up to Government in full sovereignty, and whether, after the completion of the line the goods in transit through my territory will be subject to any duty

In reply, I beg to inform you that I have no hesitation in giving up the land in full sovereignty to the British Government As regards the levy of duty on goods passing through my territory, I beg to state that Government in orders, No , dated 15th April 1845, to the address of the Board, and to the Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Rohilkhand, No 9, dated 8th May 1845, ruled that the 5,000 maunds of salt and 20 maunds of opium annually obtained by me from Oudh and elsewhere for consumption, should be exempted from duty on its transit to Rámpur. Under these circumstances, all traffic that passes through my territory will be similarly exempted from duty , but if goods are exposed for sale in the market, they will be subject to the usual duty

Statement showing sums payable in connection with Salt Treaties and Agreements.

Agency or Province.	State.	Article of Treaty or Agreement, &c.	Amount payable. Rs.	a.	p.	Remarks.
Rájputána Agency.	Jaipur ...	XI.—Old Treaty Sambhar	2,75,000	0	0	
		II.—Agreement	4,00,000	0	0	
		VII.— Ditto	11,000	0	0	
		VIII.— Ditto	2,309	2	7	
	Jodhpur ...	XI.—Old Treaty Sambhar	1,25,000	0	0	
		XI.—Old Treaty, Nawa Gudha ...	3,00,000	0	0	
		VI.—Agreement	3,91,800	0	0	
		VII.— Ditto	19,595	5	3	
		X.— Ditto	1,25,000	0	0	
	Jaipur ...	Royalty payable on sales at Sambhar, Article XII of old treaty ...	*			
	Jodhpur ...					
	Udaipur ...	IV.—Agreement	12,900	0	0	
		V.— Ditto	35,000	0	0	
		VI.— Ditto	1,56,250	0	0	
	Alwar ..	VII.— Ditto	1,25,000	0	0	
	Kishangarh ...	VII.— Ditto	25,000	0	0	
	Bikaner ...	VI.— Ditto	6,000	0	0	
	Bharatpur ...	VII.—Agreement	1,50,000	0	0	
		Foreign Department No. 1271, dated 14th June 1879.	500	0	0	
	Sirohi ...	IV.—Agreement	1,800	0	0	
		Financial Department No. 2905, dated 21st August 1884.	9,000	0	0	
	Dholpur ...	VII.—Agreement	60,000	0	0	
	Bundi ...	IV.— Ditto	8,000	0	0	
	Tonk ...	IV.— Ditto	20,000	0	0	
	Kotah ..	IV & V.— Ditto	19,175	0	0	
	Karauli ...	IV.— Ditto	5,000	0	0	
		Foreign Department No. $\frac{222}{J.P.}$, dated 18th April 1882.	694	15	0	
	Sháhpura ...	IV.—Agreement	5,000	0	0	
	Jhaláwar ...	IV & V.— Ditto	2,500	0	0	
	Istamrardárs and Jágírdárs of Ajmer.	Foreign Department No. 1271, dated 14th June 1879.	4,178	0	0	
	Láwa ...	V.—Agreement	700	0	0	
	Kaibania ...	Foreign Department No 846, dated 15th May 1884.	105	0	0	
	Mir Abdul Aziz and others, Sambhar.	Finance and Commerce Department No. 4271A., dated 14th February 1898.	251	5	6	
		Total, Rájputána Agency ...	22,96,758	12	4	
Central India Agency.	Gwalior ...	VII.—Agreement	3,12,500	0	0	
	Datia ...	VII.— Ditto	10,000	0	0	
	Bhopal ...	II.— Ditto	10,000	0	0	
	Jaora ...	II.— Ditto	2,500	0	0	
	Sitamau ...	II.— Ditto	2,000	0	0	
	Rutlam ...	II.— Ditto	1,000	0	0	
	Indore ...	Supplementary Article to clause 2 of Agreement.	61,875	0	0	
	Dewas (Senior)	Ditto ditto ...	412	8	0	
	Dewas (Junior)	Ditto ditto ...	412	8	0	
	Sailaná ...	Ditto ditto ...	412	8	0	
	Narsinghgarh ...	Ditto ditto ...	618	12	0	
	Rajgarh ...	Ditto ditto ...	618	12	0	

* Payments vary.

Statement showing sums payable in connection with Salt Treaties and Agreements—(concluded).

Agency or Province	State	Article of Treaty or Agreement, &c	Amount payable	Remarks
			Rs a p	
Central India Agency—(*concld*)	Sampthar	Foreign Department No. 501, dated 4th January 1884	1,450 0 0	
		Total, Central India Agency	4,03,800 0 0	
Punjáb Province	Baháwalpur	VI —Agreement ..	80 000 0 0	
		Total Punjáb	80,000 0 0	
North West Frontier Province	Kohat chiefs and villages	Finance and Commerce Department No 2546 S R, dated 12th June 1896	50,000 0 0	
		Total, North West Frontier Province	50,000 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL	28 30 558 12 4	